CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28609—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th Dec.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† PEKIN	3999	600	P. Harris	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	6th Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.I. PEKIN	3869	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2278	500	C. F. Preston	17th Dec.
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 156 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg Books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay for—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis..	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
December 1, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, Commander N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. For Particulars as to Rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected, and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT—[redacted] Week,
Contains Shipping Ar[redacted]ports, Imports and other Commerc[redacted]—Rs. 15 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,122 tons, on 12th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,465 tons, on the 13th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

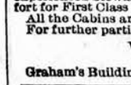
S. S. "CULNA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th December 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND DISALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700..	„ 10th Dec.	For Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691..	„ 18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200..	„ 25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	about 19th Dec.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3389	„ 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	„ 23rd „
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	„ 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old ..... per doz.	65 0	73 0
*** TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" BRANDY ..... per doz.	40 0	44 8
** TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit. per doz.	36 0	40 0
* TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ..... per doz.	32 0	35 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

OUR Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	Cash. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Credit. Per Doz. Rs. as.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	15 0	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	19 0	21 8
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0	27 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0	30 0
OLD DRY.—Very Superior, soft and dry	29 0	32 8
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	35 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0	35 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO—Very old and choice	40 0	45 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. as.	Cash. Pts. Rs. as.	Credit. Qts. Rs. as.	Credit. Pts. Rs. as.
TAWNY OLD PORT.—This has been specially selected for us by Messrs. Sandeman & Co. to meet a demand for a good After-dinner Wine. It is somewhat dry and tawny with an excellent bouquet and flavour	36 0	20 0	40 0	22 8
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession; it has fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 8	39 0	21 4
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	28 0	15 0	31 0	16 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	20 0	...	22 8	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with Wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

WINDTENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

HIS EXCELLENCY } "THE LEVEE" { THE GOVERNOR'S

DRESS HATS, ALL NEW. GLOVES, TIES, &c.

BEST SILK, Extra Quality	Rs. 14	WHITE KID GLOVES	Rs. 1-12 and 3-2
BEST OPERA, Self-Closing	„ 14	STRAW KID GLOVES	Rs. 2-8
TALL DRAB, Fine Felt	„ 12	LIGHT FRENCH GREY	Rs. 3-2
TALL LIGHT BEAVER, New Colour	„ 14	WHITE DRESS TIES	As. 8
		BLACK DRESS TIES	Re. 1-6

DRESS SOCKS.....from Rs. 3-8 per pair.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have now thoroughly replenished their various Departments, and beg to call thereto the attention of their Constituents and the Public. Th r Stock for the coming Festive Season has been this year specially selected from only the largest Manufacturers. Consequently, every Article has been Priced Moderately in order that their Customers may have advantage of the same. Fancy Articles suitable for Presentation are too numerous to be mentioned.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

WINE, SPIRIT, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots	Re. 1	4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c..	„ 1	4 and „ 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots	„ 1	0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

MUNK'S

CODLACTONE

IS A CHARMED FOOD FOR YOUNG AND OLD!!

Proved better than any other preparations of Codliver Oil.

"We have analysed a sample of Munk's Codlactone, and find it to be an Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with which has been incorporated certain Phosphates and Lactates. . . . It retains the well-known properties of the Oil in a more digestible form than in crude Codliver Oil, and the presence of the Phosphates renders it of greater value as a Medicine."

(Sd). DR. REDWOOD, F. I. C. F. C. S.
T. H. REDWOOD, F. C. S. F. I. C.
A. J. DE HAILES, F. I. C. F. C. S.

The *Lancet* says:—"It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive . . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is, of course, calculated to promote speedy absorption."

The *Chemist and Druggist* is of opinion:—"The Emulsion mixes readily with water, not separating for some time, and the draught does not taste of Codliver Oil."

Per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4, of all Chemists.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same

FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES! Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

GRAND

BALLOON ASCENT

AND

DESCENT

In an Entirely

NEW WAR PARACHUTE

BY

LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R. N. R.,

ON THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER,

at 4 P.M.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E.,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Free admission to holders of Counterfoils of Tickets taken for the Ascent of

5TH DECEMBER 1891.

ADMISSION FEES:

Private Enclosure	Rs. 5
Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
First Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	Re. 1
Promenade	As. 8

MRS. MOUNTFORD

NEE

MISS VON FINKELSTEIN,

(A Native of Jerusalem).

THE MOST REMARKABLE WOMAN THAT EVER VISITED INDIA.

"A Picturesque and Living Commentary."

LIVING PICTURES OF ORIENTAL LIFE.

In which MISS VON FINKELSTEIN and her Assistants will be dressed in

SYRIAN COSTUMES.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!!

COMMENCING

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, DEC. 8TH,

AT THE

TOWN HALL,

AT 9 P. M.

WITH THE

CHARMING LECTURE ENTERTAINMENT,

Felaheen of Palestine; or, Rural Population.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 9TH,

LIFE IN JERUSALEM!

LIFE IN JERUSALEM!!

AT

THESE REMARKABLE LECTURES.

"Those who go to church and those who do not, the fervent Believer and the tired-out Sceptic, here meet on common ground."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved, Rs. 2; Re. 1; Ans. 8.

SEASON TICKETS FOR THE FIVE LECTURES,

Reserved Seats, Rs 12, Unreserved in 2 Rs. Seats, Rs. 8.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Fort, and Byculla, Messrs. MORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, and at the doors.

THE MacIVER CHARTERED S. S. "NEWCOMEN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Bombay, December 5th, 1891. Agents.

LOST.

THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES WERE LOST in a train from Church Gate to Grant Road Station, on SUNDAY, the 6th inst. Whoever finds them will be REWARDED on bringing them to the Undersigned at the office of SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Baronet, Hornby Row, Fort.

Six 4 percent Government Notes of Rs. 5,000 each, No. 060141 to No. 060145 and No. 060148 of 1854-55 in the name of Bai Heerabai, widow of Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit.

Two 4 percent Bombay Port Trust Bonds of Rs. 1,000 each, No. 12365 and No. 12366 of 1879 in the name of Bai Heerabai, widow of Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit.

One 4 percent Bombay Port Trust Bond of Rs. 100 No. 3371 of 1879 in the name of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Sethna.

FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

'XMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!

'XMAS CARDS!!!

A very Pretty and Nice Assortment to select from. A visit to our Premises will not be worthless. Prices from 2 As.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY OUR EAU DE COLOGNE.

Is in general demand and preferred to all others,

Per case of Six Bottles, Rs. 4-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

I ALEXANDER GOLDWYER-LEWIS, formerly known as ALEXANDER GOLDWYER LEWIS, Archdeacon of Bombay, now of Bushmead Avenue Bedford, do hereby give notice that, by a deed poll under my hand and seal, dated the 1st of October, 1891, duly enrolled in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, I have relinquished the name of Goldwyer as one of my Christian names and added the same to my surname of Lewis, and that I shall at all times hereafter assume and take the surname or surnames of Goldwyer-Lewis and sign my name as Alexander Goldwyer-Lewis.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ADMITTED Mr. GOOLAMHOOSEIN MEHERALI CHINOY a PARTNER in my Firm from 2nd November, 1891.

173 and 177, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohla.

FAZULBHOY MEHERALLY CHINOY,

173 and 177, Samuel Street, Bombay, 7th December, 1891.

FRENCH CAMBRICS.

(32 INCHES WIDE.)

VERY best Quality; Newest Designs; Fast Colours. Suitable for

LADIES' DRESSES or MORNING GOWNS,

10 Annas per Yard.

Patterns will be sent on Receipt of Post Card.

ASQUITH,

LORD AND WHITMORE,

BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & Co.'s

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

Specially prepared for us by E. RIMMEL, of London and Paris. Being made of pure materials and perfumes have met with general approval and satisfied all who used them. They form a nice Family Soap. Per Dozen, As. 14. Beware of Imitation!!

F. S. MADON & Co.,

NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

GLORIOUS SUCCESS!!

ANOTHER CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.

TO WITNESS

DOROTHY,

Performed by the

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY,

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY.

DOROTHY!

DOROTHY!

DOROTHY!

DOROTHY!

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A CONCERT

In aid of the Funds of the abovementioned Institution

WILL BE GIVEN IN

THE TOWN HALL

ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY, 13TH, 1892.

UNDER THE PERSONAL PATRONAGE OF

H. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

The programme and prices of seats will be shortly published.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most expricenced practical European Assistants workmen in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

ANGEL'S

GALACTOGOGUE.

A most reliable vegetable preparation, producing a plentiful, healthy, and natural flow of Milk in nursing women, when the Milk is absent, scanty, or insufficient. It enriches the blood, and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet.

Price: 3s. 6d. and 6s.; or Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

CAUTION.—When you require Galactogogue please ask "Angel's," and each bottle bears a Trade Mark, without which none is Genuine.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the PROSPECTUS of the KATHIAWAR RACES to be held 7th and 9th January, 1892, it is hereby notified that Local Rule 8 is cancelled.

By Order,

W. MACKAY,

Honorary Secretary, Kathiawar Races.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Charges Extremely Moderate.

Drugs and Medicines are of the best quality only.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Special Terms to Wholesale Buyers, Dispensaries, and Hospitals.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

GENUINE OXFORD CLOTH.

(32 INCHES WIDE.)

Best Quality. Unshrinkable. Fast Colours. Newest Designs. } Per Yard, Re. 1.

Patterns will be sent on Receipt of Post Card.

ASQUITH,

LORD AND WHITMORE,

BOMBAY.

TIMBER SALES.

THE ANNUAL SALES will commence at KIRWATTI, YELLAPUR, on the 2nd January, 1892.

ALL SEASONED TIMBER.

Teak logs, about	3,916 =	67,228 c. ft.
Blackwood logs about	463 =	4,821 "
Junglewood logs about	2,378 =	48,413 "
Teak and Blackwood poles about	87 =	1,728 "

And a lot of Teak Sleeper Timber. For further particulars address

B. J. HASELDEN,

Divisional Forest Officer, C. D. Kanara.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION!

FRUIT LAXATIVE LOZENGES!

Exceedingly palatable Aperient ever made, suitable either for Children or Adults. A certain Cure for Habitua Constipation. Ans. 12 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHIMABAI (wife of SAKHARAM RAGHOBA NAGVEKAR) late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased

SAKHARAM RAGHOBA NAGVEKAR, the husband of the said deceased the Executor according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE.

The 30th Day of November, 1891.

SAKHARAM RAGHOBA NAGVEKAR,

Petitioner in person.

WORMS! WORMS!!

GIBSON'S SUGAR WORM CAKES.

Very palatable and unusually attractive, do not require a Purgative, very Effective in removing Intestine Worms. Decidedly superior to all other preparations of its kind. Per Packet, Ans. 8 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S

MARIONETTES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

REPETITION OF LAST NIGHTS' GRAND PROGRAMME.

1st, "Poor Io" from Charles Dickens' "Bleak House."

2nd, Grand Fairy Extravaganza, "Beauty and the Beast,

to end with Screaming New Harlequinade.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.

EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY,

3 o'clock, when Children under 12 years are admitted Half-Price.

PRICES:—Stalls, Rs. 2; Second, Re. 1; and Back, 8 as.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s

N.B.—A ZENANA BOX has been arranged for. Terms to be ascertained at the RINK OFFICE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 5th Instant till the 5th January next any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,

Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioners's Office, Bombay, 4th December, 1891.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6-4-0 per each New Issue Share of Rs. 125 for the year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after the 17th proximo, to the Registered Shareholders on the 31st December, 1890.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABEDIN SHIRAZI,

Agent.

Bombay, 19th November 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

Chief Agents for Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

GONNE,

CROFT AND CO.'S,

FOR

SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,

Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.

A PERFECT LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & CO.,

SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COOKS	20	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMINS' PATENT,

GUARANTEED

COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY

ADVANTAGES.

COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR

REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES

REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.

500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.

PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 113 High Holborn, LONDON.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

"BAHADUR"

CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"

CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,

Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,

Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,

Engineer and Machine-Maker,

Accrington, England.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 972½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495ex
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	760	700	15	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hinghunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x 1
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	195
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	965
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,360
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	117½
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta					
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	12	270
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar					
Albert Ginning Co	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert (Kurrachee)	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Apollo	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Bellary	1750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bombay Cotton	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	10	135
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	320
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	925
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all		545
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	54	500
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	80xd
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	560
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	20	390
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	..	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,250
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
[illegible]					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
BackBay Baths	750	50	150	7½	195
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	50
Bapty Brothers	5,000	100	100	12	106
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,825
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33⅓	970
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		95
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	500	100	70	..	70 nom
John Roberts & Co.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	98
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	26½	307
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	100
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	92
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Prince of Wales Fire In.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	..	30
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Do.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Treacher & Co.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
	9,200	25	25	5-8	18½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-5
Carolus	nominal.
Mexican Dollars	221
Five-Franc Pieces	
Bar Silver	106-8
Gold Leaf	22-12
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	23
Australian Gold, 100 touch	22-14-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-14-6
Pekin	23-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Inspection of the Harbour by the Port Trustees.
Prize Distribution, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Miss Finkelstein's Lecture on "Life in Palestine," Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Bombay University Examination Results.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rajpootana (s), from Mauritius; Thames (s), London; and Minna Craig (s), Marseilles.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Almora sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved this afternoon (Tuesday).

GRANT ROAD CONCERT.—The Social Concert announced to take place at the Grant Road Y. M. C. A. Rooms has been unavoidably postponed.

WRESTLING.—The wrestling match between Mr. Antonio Pierri and Baboomea of Poona has been unavoidably postponed to the last week of December.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Akaba and Newcomen entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Canton, Rajputana, Minna Craig, and Thames, yesterday.

MISS VON FINKELSTEIN IN THE TOWN HALL.—Mrs. Mountford *nee* Miss Von Finkelstein gives the first of her lecture entertainments at the Town Hall to-night, at nine o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Benwell Tower entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Guayacan left it on Saturday, the s. s. Clan Alpine on Sunday and the H. M. S. Marathon, yesterday.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—Mr. Bentram Keightley, M.A., will deliver a lecture in the rooms of the Theosophical Society, Church Gate St., this evening, at 5-30, on "Karma and Reincarnation."

HERR SCHMUCK'S CONCERTS.—The Byculla Schools have received Rs. 100 from the proceeds of the last concerts. Our local charities will be aided again by Herr Schmuck's next concert, which takes place on Wednesday, 16th inst., under the patronage of H. E. Lady Harris.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Francis Minguel and three Mahomedans were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with gambling in a common gambling-house, at Duncan Road. The first accused was further charged with keeping a common gambling-house. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 2 each.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Abdool Latiff Dawood was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession 1 lb. of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs. The accused said that he bought the opium for Rs. 6 from a Borah with intent to sell it and realise a profit. He was arrested yesterday morning by an Opium Inspector, when the opium was found in his possession. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default fifteen days' imprisonment.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The committee of the Indo-British Institution hope to give a concert in aid of the funds of the Institution in the Town Hall on the evening of January, the 13th, 1892. The concert is given in accordance with a suggestion in H. E. Lord Harris' speech at the last prize-giving of the Institution, and H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris are giving it their patronage. Some of the leading Bombay amateurs have kindly given their services, and it is to be hoped that the public will make the concert as successful as it deserves to be and thus give much needed help to a most useful Institution.

BETRAYED BY A TRAY.—On Saturday night, while Lieutenant G. G. Othey, of the 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry, was absent from his bungalow, a private soldier entered and attempted to commit theft. He opened a tin trunk and began removing the contents, when he contrived to upset a tin tray which made sufficient noise, to alarm a servant, who was engaged at the time cleaning his master's sword. On going into the room to ascertain the cause of the noise, he found the soldier hiding in a corner. The soldier finding himself discovered rushed upon the servant, struck him with his fist, and effected his escape. The servant is now unable to identify the soldier.

A MYSTERIOUS GEM.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the charge of theft of a ruby and four emeralds, valued collectively at Rs. 91,000, preferred against Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed and Alikhan Ahmedkhan was resumed. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Crawford, for the first accused. Mr. Smith explained that in consequence of a communication from the Collector of Rutnagherry to the Police Commissioner to the effect that the gems were sent by ex-King Theebaw to Bombay for sale, the Government had no intention to interfere with the transaction, and they had no claim upon them. The prosecution, therefore, did not press the case, and the Magistrate discharged the accused persons.

ARRIVAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Sassoon was among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. extra steamer Thames. Mr. Sassoon is the eldest son of the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon and the senior partner of the firm having that name. In addition to the two mills, he is building a third one to be named after him, which will be the largest in India, having 80,000 spindles and a proportionate number of looms for weaving cloth. The Apollo Bunder was crowded with his friends and relations, who wished to welcome him back to Bombay after an absence of nearly six years. Mr. Sassoon will make but a short stay in Bombay during the present cold weather.

A DISHONEST NEIGHBOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Trikamjee Khimjee was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with two different thefts of gold ornaments and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 83, the property of a Hindu woman, named Janki, and another complainant. About six days ago the accused, during the prosecutrix's absence from home, entered her room and stole ornaments to the value of Rs. 40, pledging them with a Marwaree. The woman reported the theft to the police, who made enquiries and arrested the accused on suspicion, and on further enquiry traced the articles to the Marwaree with whom the accused had pledged them. The police subsequently discovered another theft committed by the accused six months ago from his landlord's room. The accused pleaded guilty to the second charge, but denied the truth of the first charge, which he said was trumped up against him through spite. The Magistrate convicted the accused of both the charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

M. LAMBERTO D'ARC'S MARIONETTES AT THE RINK.—M. D'Arc, who has extended his stay in Bombay, re-opened at the Skating Rink last night. His excellent exhibition of mechanical automata, which attracted large crowds of spectators at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute for the last few weeks. There was a fair attendance, but the patronage accorded to M. D'Arc was not so good as he really deserved. Last night the programme consisted of "Poor Jo" from Charles Dicken's novel "Bleak House," and the grand fairy extravaganza, "Beauty and Beast." The audience was evidently delighted with the performance, and had it not been for the smallness of the wonderful puppets one would have almost imagined them to be living creatures. The scenery was beautiful and in the gorgeous transformation scenes M. D' Arc surpassed all former efforts. The singing also was of the highest order, and the audience, for whose comfort great pains were taken, much appreciated the entertainment, and they showed their mark of appreciation by frequent applause. The laughter-provoking Clown and Pantaloon in the harlequinade at the close of the entertainment were also deserving of great praise. It may be mentioned that a zenana box is arranged for *purdah* ladies. It is to be hoped that the public will take full advantage of the re-opening of M. D' Arc's marionettes for a short season before leaving for up-country.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

(1) Entrances for Second Day's Races on 12th December close at 1 p.m., 9th December.

(2) Substitution Race for Waler Handicap. All Horse Race. ½ mile. Rs. 99, for horses that have never won a race of any description. Walers, 13st. 7lb.; C.B., 11st. 7lb.; and Arabs, 10st. 7lbs.

(3) The result of the first day's Ordinaries may be seen at the Bombay Gymkhana.

L. L. STEELE, Captain,
Joint Hon. Sec., Bombay Gymkhana Races.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

THE charge of defamation brought against his Lordship Don Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte for defamation, was continued yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, under instructions from Messrs. Ardashir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, was counsel for the prosecution and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, defended his Lordship.

Lord Colin Campbell said he had been asked by his Worship to shorten the proceedings as far as possible. He hoped he would be able to comply with his request, but he should like to say why the evidence should be shortened as far as the prosecution went. He should like his Worship to bear in mind that the prosecution relied on section 105 of the Evidence Act, which was to the effect that the accused when charged with any offence should prove he came within the general exception. He took it that the prosecution were not bound to bring forward any evidence showing that the expressions which were obviously defamatory were so in the understanding of any particular witness. Lord Colin referred to certain observations made by Starling and he understood he was only bound to call evidence under that explanation should there be any possible doubt as to the meaning. Another point was that by the Canon Law the Act of excommunication and an Act of censure was excommunication as an Act tending to defame the person excommunicated. The learned counsel said he would further be able to show that this was the recognised tendency of public admonition or censure followed by excommunication. He should also contend that the onus was wholly upon the defence to show that the case came within one of the exceptions mentioned. But it could not possibly be contended in face of the Canon Law that a public censure and an act of excommunication was not defamatory. With this explanation the learned counsel proposed to comply with the Court's suggestion as far as he could upon the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Nunes examined, said:—I wish to mention other expressions in the pastoral letter which I consider defamatory. I complain of the allegation that "The evils are well-known and that the same has been caused by us and I have introduced war where there was peace; that I am much in need of grace. That we are not worthy of being shown the books of the church."

Mr. Craigie asked the Magistrate whether the question of being in need of grace was defamatory.

Mr. Cooper replied he could not offer an opinion before the whole of the evidence was tendered, but it seemed to him that the case might now be settled between the parties.

Witness continued: I came to hear of the sentence of excommunication through my son, who gave me certain information. I asked the Vicar for a copy of the sentence.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. De Monte, the second complainant, said: When I went to 9 o'clock mass on Sunday, September 26th, I heard the sentence of excommunication. I asked the Vicar for a copy of the sentence, but received none. I also applied to the Bishop, but no copy was supplied. I agree with the complainant, Nunes, with regard to the other suggestions and expressions he has complained of.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Abreo was recalled and produced correspondence between his Lordship and Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley. Lord Colin Campbell said he would put in these letters to prove the Bishop's admission both to the writing and publication of the libels.

Rev. Michael Francis Pereira, Vicar of the Church of Upper Mahim, said:—The Church of Upper Mahim was within the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun. I was bound to read the pastoral letter on July 19th in obedience to his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun. The order was forwarded in a registered letter. This was the only one I read.

Cross-examination reserved.

The Rev. Antonio Maria Calejo, Secretary to His Lordship the Bishop, spoke to registering the pastoral letter. He did not produce the book in which it was registered as it was not in his custody, but was in his Lordship's secretariat. To the best of witness's recollection the only note he made in the book on July 16th was an entry that a letter of admonition had been sent against J. M. De Monte and C. D. Nunes. He believed the original letter was with his Lordship the Bishop. Witness did not see that letter. It was not true that the whole of the letter was dictated to witness by the Bishop. Witness read a copy of this letter by his Lordship's orders.

Cross-examination reserved.

Lord Colin Campbell asked the Magistrate to take judicial notice of certain passages in Doctor Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law, which he would specify to the Court. The prosecution alleged that the Bishop resting his action upon conformity with the Canon Law had not followed that law with regard to the publication of the admonition and sentence of excommunication. This was held by the prosecution as evidence of malice in fact and in law. It was a conscious violation of law to the prejudice of the complainants. There was an absence of two proper formalities, both with regard to the censure and sentence of ex-communication. The learned counsel thought he had a right to refer his Worship to those passages because the Bishop in his correspondence had said he did not recognise the Canon Law. Therefore, if the Bishop disregarded the Canon Law it was evidence of malice in law. Lord Colin Campbell thought the Court would have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion that a *prima facie* case had been made out after a reference to the passages he would specify. The prosecution held that the Canon Law did not countenance publicity, but positively enjoined secrecy. The Court then recorded the following passages that Lord Colin Campbell cited from the III. Vol. of Dr. S. B. Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law to show that the practice usually followed in regard to ecclesiastical jurisdiction was not adopted by the Bishop in the present case. "If this admonition is to be considerd paternal the Canon Law does not countenance publicity, but on the contrary positively enjoins secrecy. In the second place the Vicar Vara was not a proper person to select as belonging to the curia. If the admonition was not given orally it should have been given privately by letter, signed by the Bishop. If the admonition was not a paternal one, but technically a legal or formal one, it should have been communicated in writing. It should have been given three times instead of once. Instead of demanding a renunciation of all they had done, written or said, it should clearly have stated what they were to forbear doing. If it was not a legal or formal admonition but a precept, in that case it should have been communicated in writing, otherwise it was a nullity. In the case of a precept it should clearly state what the persons should forbear to do. Again, in the case of a precept the Bishop was bound to cite that the parties were to appear in order that it might be given or read. The pastoral letter should have been given in the presence of witnesses. The general publication of it was not warranted. The prosecution also held that the censure was opposed to the commands of the Council of Trent as not being *sobra magnæque circumspectioni*. It was an obsolute nullity because the complainant was on trial. The refusal to give the parties the copy of the sentence was by the Canon Law a mortal sin, and the Bishop was liable to be punished by his ecclesiastical superiors. The sentence should have been handed to the parties. In the absence of citation the sentence of excommunication was invalid. For want of proper formality the Canon Law would give the right to the parties to be absolved from the censure or sentence of excommunication. There was nothing in the Canon Law which warranted the sentence of excommunication on persons who advocated a usage expressly sanctioned by the Government under whose protection Roman Catholics were living.

Mr. D'Sa, Proprietor and Editor of the *Anglo-Lusitano*, was called to speak as to the insertion of the pastoral letter.

Lord Colin Campbell tendered in evidence a correspondence from the Bishop to the Bombay Government requesting that he might be declared to have the right of administering church property. The prosecution attached some weight to it as it showed that his Lordship the Bishop admitted it to be a matter of doubt as to whether or not the parishioners had this right and had been recognised by the Government of Bombay. It was part of the evidence relating to the circumstance out of which the libel arose.

Pascoal Pereira said a dispute arose in 1848 and 1849 with regard to appointing a Vicar after the death of Bishop Fortini. There was an attempt to appoint an Italian priest, when Government were addressed. Witness further deposed to other ancient practices for administering church affairs and appointing wardens triennially.

After further evidence had been given, relating to the defamatory imputations, the case was adjourned.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 6.

10 p.m.	75·3

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

6 a.m.	72·2
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	82·3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SURVEY of the extension to Myingan from Meiktila cantonment is also to be put in hand at once.

UNDER the heading "Bad News for British Merchants" the *Madras Mail* writes:—We understand that one of the mercantile firms in Madras this morning received advice by telegram that the French Senate has passed a Bill imposing a duty of 3 francs per 100 kilos on all gingelly seed and ground nut kernels imported into France from any port but Pondicherry, imports from which will be free. The result of this action on the part of the French Government will be to at once stop all exports of ground nut kernels from any British Indian port to France, for it will be impossible for British merchants to compete successfully when their French neighbours have such an immense advantage over them by being saved such a heavy duty.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I am sorry to destroy the cherished belief, of which there has been much evidence ever since Lord Dufferin's appointment to be Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, that he holds his mind in equilibrium upon the question of Home Rule. Lord Dufferin may—I say it upon authority equal to the best—be added to that small body of Ulstermen who are really and hotly opposed to Home Rule. In the non-political office he has held for many years Lord Dufferin has not allowed himself to take sides upon this question; but his sentiments are not concealed, and if he quits the diplomatic service next year in time, as is likely, to attend the meeting of the new Parliament, he may be expected to avail himself of the first opportunity for showing how strongly and with how much prejudice he separates himself from his old friend, Mr. Gladstone, upon this subject.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma intends starting work at once on the Meiktila Branch of the proposed railway to Myingan as a famine relief work. The line is some thirty miles long, and will connect Meiktila cantonment with the railway.

COLONEL PENNYCUICK recently inspected the damage done to the Coonoor Ghaut by the floods of last month, and in concluding an inspection minute on the subject remarks:—"I had no idea until this inspection how severe the damage to the ghaut had been. I doubt whether it will be made good for less than Rs. 60,000, if the bridges be built with 9 feet roadways, or Rs. 80,000 if with 15 feet roadways. Very great credit is due to Mr. Larminie and to Conductor Bragg for the work which has already been done."

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—If the Government really believes the people of India to be loyal and true then let it put no further bar to their enrolment as volunteers. And after that, let England defy Russia. Russian armies will be powerless entirely against the free and unpaid soldiers of India.

THE natives at Lahore appear to be just now peculiarly influenced by a form of superstition, known as *toona*. This consists of clandestinely laying the dead body of a child that has died a natural death in a mosque at night, or near the edge of a canal, instead of burying it in the graveyard. The idea is that by doing so the children that are born in the family after the one that died will live to an old age. Several dead bodies of infants, laid about in this manner, have recently been picked up by the police, and buried at the expense of the Municipality, after the usual *post mortem*.

THE *Methodist Record* says:—We are glad to see in the *Bombay Gazette* of November 21st an article exposing and denouncing certain notorious haunts of vice in Bombay and the actual slave-holding practised therein by a large number of foreigners. The suggestion that these men might be deported by the authority of the Viceroy is an excellent one and will, we hope, be acted on. No Government could take exception to such an act in the case of offenders so flagrant as these.

IN regard to the forthcoming honours list on January 1st it is stated that there are three vacancies in the list of K.C.S.I.'s and four in that of the C.S.I.'s. There are no vacancies in the K.C.I.E.'s, as one extra has to be absorbed. The usual number of C.I.E.'s to be allotted is twenty, and vacancies caused by promotion may be filled up in addition.

MORE Afghan refugees of note have arrived, the Lahore paper is told, in India, Sirdar Muhammad Ali Khan, a noted leader in Seistan, with two of his brothers and 12 servants, reached Peshawar from Kabul a few days ago. These men were, we believe, expelled from Seistan in the time of the Amir Sher Ali for intriguing with the Shah of Persia. They then took up their abode at Chaghansur, close to the frontier between Afghanistan and Beluchistan. They are said to have hospitably treated and invited the Boundary Commission under Sir West Ridgeway, and were afterwards allowed to return to Afghanistan, being summoned to Kabul by the present Amir, who gave them an allowance. A year ago, the Amir, for some political reason, ordered them to live at Kabul permanently and send for their families. They, on the contrary, sent their families to Persia. This angered the Amir who has expelled them once more from Afghanistan.

Two German Princes will celebrate their golden weddings next year. The first is the Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who married on May 3, 1842, the Princess Alexandrine of Baden, a sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Baden. The second is the Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, who married Sophie, daughter of William II. of the Netherlands, on Oct. 8, 1842.

ACCORDING to the *Daily Telegraph*, a lady engaging a servant in London the other day was met with the modest request, "You will allow me, ma'am, an evening a week for my violin lessons?"

ONE of the most remarkable weddings since the time of Methuselah has just taken place at Atlanta, the capital of Georgia. The bridegroom was Hiram Lester, a youth of 124 summers, while the blushing bride was Mary Moseley, a young thing of only eight-one. No smaller building than the Opera House was large enough to contain the crowds that flocked to see the ceremony, every one of whom was charged 25 cents on going in. Hiram Lester had been an inmate of the Atlanta Workhouse, where Mary Moseley was matron. To see her was, apparently, to love her, and so Hiram and Mary agreed to join hands in wedlock. The marriage arrangements fell into the hands of some schemers, who saw that a good thing might be made out of it, so they hit on the expedient of the Opera House and the charge for admission, through which they managed to clear a considerable sum. It must be borne in mind that this story comes from "the States."

THE post of paymaster of the Royal yacht is again at the disposal of the Admiralty, in consequence of Fleet Paymaster Forrest having intimated his willingness to resign that appointment for one more suitable to his personal interests. Fleet Paymasters W. B. Risk and Herbert Roe are candidates for the appointment; but as the latter has stronger claims, he stands a better chance of obtaining it. The post, however, has been already refused by a senior officer of the Accountant Branch.

CAP MARTIN, where it is possible the Queen may go next spring, and where the Empress Eugenie is building a villa, is a new health-station on the Riviera lying between Mentone and Monte Carlo, but at a greater distance from the Alpes-Maritimes than those places, and thus has the advantage over them of nearly an hour more of sunshine in winter, and avoids the sweeping draughts which come down the valleys and are serious drawbacks to many Riviera resorts. The Cap Martin Hotel, with its fourteen acres of land, is now completed, and affords every accommodation to visitors. It is perfect as to lighting, furnishing, and sanitation. The estate is covered with pines, and has a rich undergrowth of myrtle, &c. Cap Martin, with its exquisite views of Monte Carlo and Menton, and of all the coast from the Esterelle Mountains to Bordighera, has evidently a future before it.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

THE JULGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT the third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Gaiwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Mr. Canjee Megjee presided, when the following report of the directors of the company was approved and adopted:—The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their third annual report of the working of the company's factory at Julgaon for the year ending 31st August, 1891. From the audited balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss, the shareholders will observe that the net profit earned by the company, during the year under review, amounts to Rs. 8,532-11-11, which when compared with the one made by the company during the last year is, as the directors think, very satisfactory. In order to improve the present financial position of the company the directors considered it advisable to dispose the said amount of profit as under:—To set aside to the Reserve Fund to meet the excess of expenditure on buildings and machinery, Rs. 6,000; to bad and doubtful debts Rs. 2,000; and to next year's account Rs. 532-11-11. The appointment of Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Toolsidas Harkissondas made by the board as the directors of the company, was confirmed. Mr. Jamnadass Tarachund was appointed as the auditor of the company's account on a remuneration of Rs. 35. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT *vs.* THE CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on the Esplanade between these teams on Sunday and resulted as follows. The following are the score and bowling analysis:—

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Merwanji, run out	31
Reporter, J E, c Daver, b Bhaya	17
Doctor, S B, b Billimoria	14
Gagrat, B D, b Daver	8
Mody, D E, c Billimoria, b Daver	8
Mody, R E, b Daver	0
Ayrton, R D, b Daver	14
Wadia, M R, b Daver	0
Vakil, K H, to bat.	
Mehta, K M, not out	10
Tapia, D B, to bat.	
Extras	12
Total	114

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Billimoria, H	24	1	13	5
Bhaya, N R	31	1	20	9
Kanga, M D	22	0	11	1
Daver, E N	25	5	10	2

THE CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

Billimoria, J L, c Vakil, b Merwanji	15
Daver, E N, b Mody, R E	0
Merwanji, K P, b Merwanji	0
Reporter, R M, c Mody, b Merwanji	0
Khambatta, K D, run out	1
Kanga, M D, c Ayrton, b Merwanji	14
Kanga P D, c and b Merwanji	5
Bhaya N R, b Mody, R E	1
Engineer, K D, not out	3
Billimoria, H M, c Vakil, b Mody, R E	0
Vatcha A D, to bat.	
Extras	6
Total	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
J. B. C. C.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Mody R E	28	3	12	5
Merwanji	11	6	12	6

SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA.

A RESOLUTION has been published on the working of Savings Banks in India. On the 31st March 1891 there were 6,642 Government savings banks in India, comprising 4,75,329 accounts, which earned from Government Rs. 27,97,935 in the shape of interest, and possessed balances at their credit aggregating Rs. 8,06,06,757. In addition to these balances Government held, on behalf of depositors, Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 4,16,200, and sold for, or returned to them, during the year Government promissory notes amounting to Rs. 3,74,800. There has been an increase this year of 96 in the number of banks and 43,524 in the number of depositors, and Rs. 52,88,157 in the balance, as compared with 1889-90. The deposits received and interest earned during the year under review exceeded those of last year by Rs. 14,40,000 and Rs. 78,878, respectively, while the withdrawals fell short of those of last year by Rs. 47,56,000. The low limit of total annual deposits which makes depositors avoid drawing upon banks as much as possible, and the check on investment placed by the premium commanded by securities have combined to reduce the withdrawals. The investments by depositors in Government promissory notes have fallen off. This is no doubt due to the price of Government paper having stood above par throughout the year, though the premium was not so high as during the current year. Depositors were naturally slow to invest in Government securities in expectation of lower rates, which, however, have not been realised. The growth of depositors' balances is spread over all the provinces, though it is largest in Bengal and Bombay. The latter maintains its relative superiority when its population is taken into account.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Almora, 1,718 tons, Captain H M Ingram, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurachee, with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain F Suzani, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE British s s Minna Craig, 2,985 tons, Captain Nail, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE Barque John Davie, 1,013 tons, Captain A Stephen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr H A H Hassam.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain W M Hardcastle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Captain Potts, one gentleman, Mr Abdool Rayman, and one deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Rajpootana (s)	Hardcastle	Mauritius, Nov 21.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, Nov 13.
	Minna Craig (s)	Nail	Marseilles

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Almora (s)	Ingram	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Bormida, Captain Suzani, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Minna Craig, for Hull.
" Canton, for China.
" Purulia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Karagola, for Karachi via K. Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
3 Wing Sang s ...... Croix .... Hongkong, Nov 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3.—Steamers Scharlachberger and Stella, and ship Duncow.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
4 Fultala s	......	Calcutta.
Kohinur s	......	Bombay.
5 Shahjehan s	......	Rangoon.
Chindwara s	......	Bombay.
Rudesheimer s	......	Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
4 Palitana s	......	Negapatam.
Nerbudda s	......	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—27 cases empty soda water bottles, Rogers and Co; 8 cases oilmenstores, R Jooma; 80 barrels lubricating oil, Macbeth Bros and Co.

Clan Drummond s—5 cases polished plate glass, S Lilladhur; 52 crates earthenware, J Rehimtoola and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Albany s—16 casks lubricating oil, E Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—15 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Phillips and Co.

Almora s—10 cases French-polish, A Abdoolhoosen; 140 drums linseed oil, K R Khoshro; 25 cases polished plate glass, M Roghoomul; 10 cases dye, V Toolsidas; 125 drums turpentine, E Keekabhoy; 10 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy and Co; 6 cases polished plate glass, S Lilladhur; 4 cases toys, &c Shroff Bros; 10 cases biscuits, &c, M Keekabhoy; 9 packages printing papers, N Cumroodin.

Mirzapore s—1 case optical instruments, Lawrence and Mayo; 1 case piano, Soundy and Co; 3 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co; 33 packages clocks, M Gangjee and Co; 6 bales printing paper, B Sazba and Co; 6 cases biscuits and cheese, M Keekabhoy; 5 cases clocks, J A Kirkbride and Co; 20 cases soap, A Shaik Adum; 23 cases ham, bacon, and cheese Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—19 bales printing papers, M A M Shurufally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Almora s—100 casks alizarine, V Toolsidass.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall s—5 packages lamps, S Hassam and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,080 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 509½ cwts myrabollams, D Valubdass; 525 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 2,000 cwts jowaree and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 23 bales wool, Cassum Soomar; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 120 cwts coir yarn, L Nursee; 100 cwts coir yarn, G Adut.

Akaba s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—180 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 262½ cwts wheat, L Napoo; 250 cwts gum, John Fachiri; 300 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjiwandas; 199½ cwts mustard-seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Akaba s—4,000 cwts poppy seed, 16,872 cwts rapeseed, 13,661 cwts linseed and 17,995 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Minna Craig s—6,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, P Takersee, 72,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 582 cwts wheat, S Nuthoo; 6,801 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Rydal Hall s—2,440 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Canton s—167 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 75 bales twist, Framjee Hormasjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 884 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 475 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 150 bales twist, The China Mills; 300 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 21 cases condiments, 4 cases golden stones, M M Poonjiajee; 6 cwts peacock-feathers, F M Rahimbhoy; 75 cwts kismis, M Fukeerbhoy; 159 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 56 bales twist, E Abdoolally; 25 bales twist The City of Bombay M Co; 60 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 556 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 155 bales twist, Tata and Co; 109 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 102 chests opium, The P and O Co; 100 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 12½ cwts shark fins, H F Kacky; 75 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 82 cwts shark fins, D Mowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Canton s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 cwts kismiss, M Fackeerbhoy; 100 bales twist, Cawasjee Brothers; 199 bales twist, C Ebram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Canton s—75 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 37½ cwts gum and 12½ cwts cloves, H H Joosub.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Canton s—76 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 7½ cwts cloves and 75 cwts gum, H H Joosub.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 6.

Trotter, Lieut, Bo; 3rd Bo, L I, on language leave, from Satara.
Hocken, 2nd Lieut Bo, 23rd Rifles, on language leave.
Raymond, Lieut, Bo, 4th King's Own, on language leave, from Satara.
Agnew, Capt, Ms, 3rd M Cavly, from furlough, from England.
Rowe, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Bedford Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Audain, Lieut, Bengal, Hyd-Cont, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Barrow, Major, 7th Bengal Infty, on duty, from England.

DECEMBER 7.

Macquoid, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Lancers, H C, on leave, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 6.

Stisted, Capt, Ms, Somersetshire L I, from leave, to Madras.
Agnew, Capt, 3rd Ms Lt Cav, off furlough, to Bangalore.

DECEMBER 7.

Sawyer, Major, Bo, A A General, off leave, to Mhow.
Hobson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty.
Fanell, Major, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, to Khandalla.
Montgomery, Capt, Bo, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th December, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place during the week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day and Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill.
Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Wednesday, at 8-45 p.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later.

3. On Saturday next, the 12th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of Gun Target Practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary in order to earn the extra efficiency grant. No. 2 Company will parade on the same date at 4-15 p.m. at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. gun drill. Dress for both Companies:—Drill Order.

4. Leave of absence is granted to the following members:—Sergt. W. Carter, 6 months, from the 2nd instant; and Gunner W. R. Medcalf, from the 7th instant to the 31st January, 1892.

5. The following is published for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.—"A meeting of the Council of the above Association will be held at the Fort Head-quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Thursday evening next, December 10, at 5-30p.m. All who feel an interest in the Association are invited to attend."

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th December, 1891.

1. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File, with the band, will parade on the Oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency, the Governor. Captain Nicholson, Lieut. Smith, and 2nd Lieut. Tomlinson will be the Officers for the Guard.

2. Officers who intend being present at His Excellency the Governor's Levee on the 9th Instant (with the exception of those detailed for the Guard of Honor are requested to assemble in the ante Room at 4-15 p. m. and go past in a body vide District Order No. 693 of 1891).

3. Extract from General Orders:—No. 607.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieutenant H. R. H. Wilkinson to be Lieutenant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. There will be sword drill for all members at the Riding school on Thursday, the 10th instant., at 7 a.m. Plain clothes. Single sticks will be furnished at the school.

3. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

516-91—Payne, G and S—Dholla Koopa and others vs Zulikabai and another.
597-91—Janardhan and A—Gunesh Ramchunder Kirlosker vs Purusram Vithoba—In person.

Testamentary Suit.

25-91—Little S F & N—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs J C de Souza—Roughton & B—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

214-91—Crawford B and Co—Ruttonbai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac, and another.—L S F and N., and M N Saklatwala.—Part heard.
212-91—In—person— a pauper—Nurhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Jankibai and another—In person.
278-91—Crawford B & Co—The B B & C I Railway Co vs Dwarkadas Luchminarrayen and others—Tyabjee and D.
280-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapujee Cooverjee and another—R Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

589-90—R Skipsey—Fukeer Khan Mahomed Khan and others vs Khanbhoy Bhai Cadurbhoy and another—In person—Part heard.
724-90—Tyebjee and D—Estherbai vs David Ebrahim Awanker and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.
19-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs Dhurumdas Assanand—Ardesir, H and D.
456-90—In person,—a pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna V N K.
613-90—Conroy and B—Damji Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G.
106-91—Janardhun G—Sitaba Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

9-86—Janardhan and A—Vishwanath Damoder vs Mathoorabai and others—B and M, C W and S, and B V N K.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co, Ld.—T A Bland—for petitioner, Mudonjee Jootha—M N Saklatwalla for company.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th December, as compared with the statement of the 28th November, 1891:—

	Nov. 28. Rs.	Dec. 5. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,35,982	35,80,461
Do. do. at Branches	36,08,142	36,52,798
Other Deposits	5,09,57,709	5,38,59,090
Post Bills	9,950	10,056
Cash Credits, undrawn	30,23,091	29,65,984
Rs.	7,58,34,854	7,74,68,389
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,28,51,466	1,30,09,172
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,72,141	76,25,337
Loans do. do. do.	61,37,395	68,56,450
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,212	1,587
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,18,24,381	1,23,22,206
Stamps, &c.	19,066	19,072
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,265		
Amt. applied in reduction ... 2,85,000	3,92,265	3,92,265
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with other banks	3,25,082	4,16,921
Cash and Currency Notes	3,67,13,846	3,68,25,379
Rs.	7,58,34,854	7,74,68,389

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50, respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, thoroughly repaired and renovated. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE REPORTER, Ripon Club.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

FOR SALE.—A pair of BAY ARABS, Aged 14-2, Good Looking, Steady in Harness, with Landau in Excellent condition. Price including Harness Rs. 1,200; open to reasonable offer, can be seen at a few hours' notice. Apply to STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

WANTED.—A MANAGER, for the Aden Club, he must be a good Accountant. Apply with Testimonials to "CLUB," care of this paper.

TOYS ON SHOW.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Opposite Sailors' Home, 1 Jubbulpore and 2 Hill TENTS, 1 Sleeping Pall, the property of an Officer, TO BE SOLD, WEDNESDAY, 9th December.

ON VIEW.—At Crawford & Co.'s Rooms, a large collection of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins TO BE SOLD, THURSDAY, 10th December, and following days.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

PIANOFORTE and READING LAMPS, with Parabolic Reflectors, can only be had from the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ARABIC TUITION.—J. DIAB EFFENDI will read with Military Officers and other Pupils preparing for examination. Address opposite to the Northbrook Gardens, No. 234.

CHIFFONS, Himmings, Habit Collars on Show.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder. Bombay.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

JAMES WATSON & Co.'s "GLENLIVET" *** Dundee Whisky is the best in India. Rs. 21 per Dozen. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents; DHUNJEEBHOY C. OOMRIGUR, Retail Agent.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR FOUNTAIN.—The only First-class and best HOTEL on the Hill. Excellent View; beautiful Sets of rooms; Splendid Food; and everything Unsurpassable by any other Hotel in the Station. Proprietor has splendid Houses TO LET.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornament, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c.. at Re. 1.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

HERR SCHMUCK'S GRAND CONCERT, under the Patronage of H. E. LADY HARRIS, in aid of Local Charities, WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 9-15 p.m. TICKETS, Rs. 2 and 1, at SOUNDY and Co.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.—Tree Ornaments, Coloured Candles, Surprise Packets, Lucky Boxes, Santa Clause Stockings, Mechanical Toys, &c., &c. Just unpacked. From As. 2 each to Rs. 2-8 each.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,

SOLE AGENT,

85, Beohoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 8, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Recommended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

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HAND-BOOK TO THE EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION

OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, COMPRISING Questions and Answers on the whole of the subjects in which Acting Bombardiers, Lance-Corporals and Corporals are examined for promotion to the ranks of Bombardier, Corporal and Sergeant; Instructions for the Guidance of Boards; full details of the subjects upon which the candidates will be examined; every detail treated most fully for Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry candidates.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

Illustrated with numerous Plates.

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ASSISTED BY

Several Cavalry and Royal Artillery Officers.

Price: Rs. 3-4 per Copy, inclusive of Postage and Packing. Cash, with order, or sent per V. P. P.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA TANK, PAKHADY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Kessowjee Canji, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Bai Dhirbai, widow of Khutri Sewji Jairam, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 18th October, 1890, the following:—All that piece of fazendari land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and chawls situate on the north side of Byculla Tank, Pakhady Road (called Agri Pada), in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 154 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4244 and 4246, and Streets Nos. 16 and 18, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west by public passage, on the north by the house of Ramji Ambaji, and on the south by Byculla Tank, Pakhady Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF JUNCTION PIPES, OLD MATERIALS, &c.

Under instruction from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Store Yards, on the Esplanade, consisting of junction and saddle earthenware pipes. Pore Bunder stones, slabs, marble pieces, iron tank, C. I. trap, pipes, iron joists, chain, railings, posts, rafters, planks, bamboos, shutters, coir matting, boxes, tins, empty oil drums, &c.

SALE OF LAND IN JODIA IN KATHIAWAR AND OF A BUNGALOW AND PIECES OF LAND AT RAJKOTE IN KATHIAWAR.

The undermentioned properties will, under the instructions of Mr. C. Agnew Turner, Agent for the Trustees in Bankruptcy of the estate of Messrs. Bevis, Russel and Co. be put up for sale by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private contract, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Room, in No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 21st December, 1891.

LOT NO. 1.

1. A piece of land at Jodia believed to measure from E. to W. 30¼ Guz and from N. to S. 62 Guz or thereabouts, with house or building thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

2. A piece of land with a Bungalow at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 609 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts.

3. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 127 4-9 square yards or thereabouts.

4. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 240 square yards or thereabouts.

5. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 504 square yards or thereabouts.

6. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 16 6-9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to C. Agnew Turner, Esq., Agent for the Trustees in Bankruptcy, of the estate of Messrs. Russell, Bevis and Co. or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 8, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

THE announcement that the U. S. Treasury purchased yesterday 734,000 ounces of Silver at 95 to 95·50 cents is the only additional news by wire, noticeable in this column beyond the advices chronicled in our Report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	12,55,501
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	44,656
Other Deposits ...	"	"	29,01,381
Government Securities ...	"	"	1,57,906
Loans " ...	"	"	7,19,055
Bills Discounted...	"	"	4,97,825
Cash with other Banks...	"	"	93,839
Cash and Currency Notes...	"	"	1,11,533

Although the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week, standing at 368¼ lakhs, showed an increase of little more than a lakh during the period covered by the Statement, against an addition of 6½ lakhs in the week preceding, the demand for money for purposes of trade had not become greater and the financial position generally is virtually unchanged, though the first pickings of the New Crop of Cotton have (later than last season) begun to come to market. In the items given in the above figures which go to indicate the movement in the trade demand, it will be noticed that there had been the large addition of 29 lakhs; to Private Deposits and though Loans, instead of falling off as they had done in the previous week, had increased by nearly 7¼ lakhs, while Bills Discounted had increased by nearly 5 lakhs, the net diminution in the trade demand is represented in the Return by no less than 16½ lakhs, or more than double the falling off disclosed by the previous statement. This gain to the Balance, however, was neutralised to a great extent by some rather heavy withdrawals of Government Deposits.

COTTON has been quiet here to-day with only a small business reported; but prices for New have been quoted a Rupee per candy higher. The Mills have taken 700 bales consisting of new Chalisgaum at Rs. 163; 50 bales new Pachora at Rs. 164-8-0; 300 bales Old Julgaum at Rs. 152-8-0; 200 bales Compta Giuned at Rs. 160; and 100 bales Old Pachora at Rs. 132 per candy. Exporters have bought 50 bales each of New Julgaum at Rs. 167-8 50 bales New Dhulia and Chalisgaum at Rs. 163 per candy.

The official reports received by wire this morning from the cotton district states that the plants in the Barsee district of the Oomrawattee circle were suffering from want of rain, and that arrivals were expected early; while at Oomrawattee itself the arrivals were slowly increasing, and at Julgaum and Dhulia only small quantities were coming to market; as was also the case in the districts of the Bengal circle. The weather at Broach continued seasonable and flowering was general over the whole of the district. Throughout the Dhollera circle also the flowering of the plants was advanced, and bolls were appearing at Viramgaum and Bhownagar, rapidly ripening in the latter district.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone and only a small export business was been done to-day on the basis of previous prices.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have attracted more attention from shippers and a considerable business has transpired, at enhanced rates, in some cases. *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., and *Ginjelly* half a rupee per candy, the market closing firm at our quotations.

Linseed ...	Rs. 7	0	6	to Rs. 7	2	per cent
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ...	" 7	12	0			
" " Cawnpore	" 7	6	0	to Rs. 7	8	"
" Red "	" 6	9	0	to Rs. 7	12	"
Gingelly White "	" 41	8	0	to Rs. 42	8	candy
" Mixed "	" 38	8	0	to Rs. 41	0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	811	bales.
Wheat ...	68,936	cwts.
Linseed...	10,111	"
Rapeseed...	419	"
Gingelly ...	7,719	"
Castorseed...	1,205	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quieter with very little fresh business doing. On Saturday the Bunvell Tower (s), ready, was berthed for part cargo for Marseilles at 23s. per ton; Seeds for Marseilles, for the middle of September shipment per Arabia (s) were taken at 22s. 6d. per ton; and for late December shipment, to Marseilles, cargo was booked at 22s. 6d. for wheat and 22s. for seeds. The Clan Gordon (s) for early January loading has been fixed for London and Havre at 23s. per ton, with option to one port only at 6d. per ton less.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling on receipt of advices of higher prices for Silver in America, and has been steady at our quotations, but without any business to speak of being done. 1s. 4 13-16d. for three months' sight credits has been confined to the mail; and Bank Demand for May-June delivery is reported to have been placed at 1s. 4 23-32d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 4⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been fairly steady during the greater part of the day at 107½ for Fours for money, and 107½ for 5th January account, but there has been little life in the market, and at closing Fours for money were quoted at 107 7-16d. For Four-and-a-half per cents 105¼ is still the nominal quotation

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day and prices of some Mill Scrip have fluctuated materially, the result being in more cases in buyers' favour than in sellers at our revised quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 150 for first issue and Rs. 30 for the others. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 972-8-0.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, DEC. 5.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

DEC. 7.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Imperator arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the China mails, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna, with the China mails, arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera...	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	74⅞
4½ per cent. " ...	73⅞
Bar Silver ...	43¼

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 7.

The barometer has risen except in the south of the Peninsula. Readings are highest in the north-west and centre, and lowest over the Bay. A very feeble depression is manifest over the Southern Punjab and Northern Rajputana. The wind is scarcely changed in direction, and the force of the temperature is generally fallen, except in Burma. The mean temperature is higher than usual, except in Burma, the excess ranging from one degree in Bombay and Madras to three degrees in Sind and Rajputana. Showers have been reported from Murree, Colombo and Negapatam. N rain elsewhere

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CRESSWELL—November 14, at London, the wife of Major Cresswell, Deputy Commissioner, Burma.

SIRUR.

BIRTH.

STEWART—December 5, at Sirur, the wife of Surgeon-Major A K Stewart, Poona Horse, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RICE—November 10, at Calcutta, the wife of W R Rice, of a daughter.

YOUNG—December 1, at Somastipore, Tirhoot, the wife of D H Young, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1891.

MRS. GRIMWOOD'S book on Manipur, as has been seen in the extracts which we have published from it, is a vivacious work, and it is not surprising that it has already run into the second edition. It is almost entirely a personal narrative, and it will claim a place amongst books of Anglo-Indian concern as by a long way the best account that has ever been given of a British Residency and the Native State which forms a setting to it. Like most books written by women it abounds in picturesque and characteristic detail, for women, who usually generalize badly, see more in the life around them than the other half of the race, and are able to elaborate their pictures better. Accordingly Mrs. Grimwood's account of Manipur as a country is by far the best that has yet been given, and we are not likely to get a more vivid account of any of the semi-civilized peoples on the borders of the Indian Empire than she has given of the people amongst whom she sojourned. With the Manipuris as a people, however, we are not greatly concerned. Whatever interest there still is in the country is political, and not anthropological, and there are only three in Mrs. Grimwood's interesting series of Manipuri sketches which claim notice. The picture which she gives of the Maharajah Sur Chandra Singh who died in Calcutta last week, does not represent him as a personage of either intellectual or moral distinction. "A short, fat, ugly little man, with a face somewhat between that of a Burmese and a Chinaman," is all that she has to say of the man himself; but his dress she describes with a quite womanly regard to detail and external things. She has more to tell about the Tongal General, the old man of eighty who gave the orders for the British officers' execution while the Senapatti was lying down. He was marvellously active for his age, and chiefly in the ways of evil. One thinks of Robespierre's sky-blue coat and nankeen trousers in contemplating Mrs. Grimwood's portrait of this bloodthirsty old gentleman with a pink turban, a delicate pink silk dhotee, and a spray of orchids worn as ostentatiously as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain wears his. It goes in confirmation of the charge upon which he was executed that according to Mrs. Grimwood few things happened without his consent and knowledge, and if he withheld his approbation from any matter there would invariably be a hitch in it somewhere. He seems to have been a veritable scourge of the country, a small Tamerlane, who would punish a village for revenue default by making war upon it and mercilessly cutting down all who came in his way. He called this "nautching through the villages," an expression whose cynicism beats the Zulus' "spear-washing." His country will do well without this bloodthirsty old gentleman, and the tears of the widow and the orphan have not been shed over his ashes.

But the personage of most abiding interest in the collection of Manipur portraits was the Senapatti, for the Jubraj, who displaced Sur Chandra Singh, was only a second edition of that ungainly monarch, only stouter and uglier. The Senapatti himself was the most presentable man in Manipur, and apparently the only man with real capacity. He was more broad-minded than the rest, Mrs. Grimwood says; he was a man of his word, he was courteous, kind, and attentive to his English friends, and Mrs. Grimwood, knowing doubtless that she is not therein taking up a line that will be popular, has generous candour enough to speak of the man, though he has died a felon's death, as she found him. Mr. Grimwood from the first, it will be remembered, warmly protested against the idea of banishing the Senapatti as a punishment for his part in the rising against Sur Chandra Singh. Small wonder was it, she says, that she and her husband were both very sorry to hear of the fate that was in store for him. "We remembered all the little acts of courtesy and kindness which he had performed to help to make our lonely existence brighter, isolated as we were from any English friends, and we knew how much he would feel being sent out of Manipur at so short notice." The friendship of the Resident and his wife for the Senapatti has been objected to as impolitic; but there seems to have been a good deal of human nature in it, and it is easier to excuse it than the hostility to him which was shown by authorities who knew much less about him than Mr. Grimwood did, and much less of the actual state of things in Manipur. Those who have doubted, as we have doubted all along, the wisdom and necessity of interfering with the *status quo* after Sur Chandra Singh had fled from the State, will find in Mrs. Grimwood's pages at least one passage which will confirm that view. The *regime* that followed the resignation of the Maharajah is described in a very striking passage. When the Jubraj came into office, and the Senapatti Tikendrajit came into power, there was a change for the better on all hands. "Roads that had been almost impassable in the ex-Maharaja's reign were repaired and made good enough to drive on. Bridges that had been sadly needed were erected: some of them on first-class plans, which were calculated to last three times as long as the flimsy structures which existed previously. The people seemed happier and more contented, and my husband found it much easier to work with the Manipur durbar than he had done when there were eight opinions to be consulted instead of four." Now if this is only an approximately accurate account of what happened it is as severe a condemnation of the policy of the Government of India that led to Mr. Quinton's mission to Manipur as anything that could be said on the subject. It may be that the Foreign Office knew little of the improvement that set in in the administration of Manipur, when the rule of a strong and capable man like Tikendrajit was substituted for the weak rule of his brother, Sur Chandra. But they had Mr. Grimwood on the spot, though we have no means of knowing in what terms he addressed Government on the subject; but it is on record that the Political Agent and Mr. Quinton himself advised that the state of things brought about by the September rising should be recognised. The idea of punishing the Senapatti by banishment was an afterthought, and was wanting in the prudence and matured judgment which usually distinguish afterthoughts. Mr. Quinton, Lord Cross remarked, made no observations upon the conduct of the Senapatti or the other leaders of the rebellion, from which it is practically clear that as late on the 31st of December—more than two months after a rising which is proved to have led to changes beneficial to the State—Mr. Quinton saw nothing in the Senapatti's conduct which warranted his punishment.

This, then, is the one important political feature of Mrs. Grimwood's book—that it gives new strength to the conviction that the Government of India would have done wisely in their own interest, and would have spared themselves an act of injustice, if they had recognized not only the new King in Manipur but the "king-maker," whose reign was clearly advantageous to the country. With a Political Agent at hand who had an influence over the Senapatti that was not the less great because it was a friendly and not a coercive influence, the rule of the new Maharaja might have been turned to excellent account. The fear that the Senapatti might "frequently repeat" the rising of the 23rd September was not a sufficient excuse for interfering with a state of things that was obviously working well, nor could the allegations of personal violence that were brought against him rightly be used as reasons of State. Lord Lansdowne's Government have the advantage of an assurance from the Secretary of State that they were right in deciding to interfere. They have been told that if the rising against the weak and incompetent Maharaja who died the other day had been passed over every Chief in India would have felt that the stability of his rule was compromised. That is a view which we can well understand to have been arrived at by people in England who have dealt with the matter from the *á priori* point of view. But it may be doubted if amongst all the Political Agents in Indian Courts a single one would be found to say that the Chief to whom he is accredited would have felt the less secure if Tikendrajit had been allowed to rule Manipur in his own way. It has never been suggested that the Maharajah who took flight towards the holy waters of the Ganges at the first sign of disturbance in the State was a man whose restoration to power was necessary or even advisable. If the Government of India were so careful of the impression that the event might make upon the reigning princes why did they stop short of the restoration by force of arms of the exiled Maharaja? That would have been a logical step, and the banishment of the Senapatti, though it would have been foolish, would have been in logical sequence with it. But all this is becoming ancient history, and there would have been little reason to refer to it but for the prominence that Mrs. Grimwood has given to the initial unwisdom of an intervention in Manipur, unwisdom that led to such deplorable consequences, both political and personal.

THE reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Corporation submitted in August, relative to the incidence of the Police charges, has been forwarded to the president, Mr. George Cotton, with a letter from Mr. Lee-Warner. It will be remembered that on the 25th March last the Government of Bombay called upon the Corporation, after the budget for 1891-92 had been settled and passed, to provide an additional sum of nearly two lakhs for enhanced police charges in the current financial year. The occasion of this demand was the decision to augment the strength of the Police force in Bombay in accordance with a request proposed by the Corporation itself during the alarm occasioned by some cases of robbery and murder in the suburbs, which are admitted insufficently policed. The call for the additional two lakhs was accompanied by an intimation that the Government of Bombay might find it necessary two years hence to withdraw the contribution of Rs. 90,000 hitherto given from Provincial funds towards the cost of the City Police. The continuance of that contribution was stated to be conditional on the extent of the grant to be made to the Local Government on the pending revision of the Provincial contracts. The Government of India had certainly intimated that the police charges should be borne by local funds, and are not properly in Provincial charge—a strange view of the case, seeing that it has been the declared policy of the State for many years to relieve the Mofussil Municipalities of such charges, which are met out of the general revenue. The Corporation protested against the new doctrine, and claimed to be relieved, like the Mofussil Municipalities, from the police charge altogether. This claim has not been allowed by the Governor-General-in-Council. But on the other hand the Municipality escapes the burden of the whole of the proposed increment of the charge, and the suggestion that the Rs. 90,000 must be withdrawn will be no more heard. The Government of India now proposes that the Local Government shall contribute a sum not more than one-fourth of the total cost of the Police borne by the Corporation, and not less than Rs. 90,000. Mr. Lee-Warner states that the Governor-in-Council will give effect to this proposal of the Government of India by fixing for the present the Government contribution at the maximum allowed by the Supreme Government—one-fourth of the annual net charges. Had the increase of the Police force been carried out early in the present financial year this ratio would have made the Government contribution one lakh and forty-six thousand rupees, exclusive of the pension charges, which will be wholly borne by the Government. The cost of building police lines and quarters is reserved for discussion later on. The Local Government invites the attention of the Municipality to the suggestion that the scheme for augmenting the strength of the police force should be revised with a view to economy. There should be some room for retrenchment, seeing that the Committees which recommended the increase based their calculations on an estimate of the population which the recent Census showed to be excessive to the extent of two hundred thousand souls. The principle of a fixed ratio of the cost being borne by the Municipality and the Government is equitable in itself, and it has the further recommendation of being in accordance with the provision of the Municipal Act of 1888 drawn up and passed by the Bombay Government and sanctioned by the Government of India. In face of the clear direction that the Government is to fix the amount of the Police charges, and the "proportion" which shall be borne by itself and the Municipality, it is inexplicable that the demand should have been made that the latter should bear alone the whole cost of increments, coupled with the hasty intimation that at the end of a couple of years even the contribution of Rs. 90,000 should be discontinued. That phase of the controversy is now over. The *pro rata* principle is admitted, and that is a very important point gained. In regard to the proposed increase of the Police Force, the Government of India points out that the scheme is capable of retrenchment on the score of the salaries and the house allowances proposed for superintendents and inspectors. The scheme must be submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction before coming into operation. For the current year at all events there is not much likelihood of any increment of charges having to be met by either the Municipality or the Government.

THE stock of speeches that ought not to have been spoken received two important additions at the end of the week. The less notable one, though a very notable one all the same, was that of the Marquis di Rudini, in which the Italian Premier, after having declared that the Temporal Power of the Papacy was dead and buried, and that the attitude of Austria with regard to the Papacy was sincerely friendly to Italy, went on to say that "if Italian unity was threatened Austrian troops would certainly come to the succour of Italy." The clerical party will thank the Marquis di Rudini for having made as *gauche* an admission as could well be conceived of the weakness of the *status quo* in Italy. When French Liberals at the beginning of the century wanted to say bitter things of the Bourbons of the Restoration they could find nothing more acrid than the taunt that the crown of Louis XVIII. was brought to France in the baggage of the enemy. The saying, we suppose, will be adapted by the clerical party in Italy, who now have the Premier's word for it that United Italy cannot trust to her own strength to ensure the maintenance of her unity, but looks to the bayonets of "the Austrians"—what memories the phrase evokes!—to keep King Humbert in possession of his own. Such at least is the interpretation which the Marquis di Rudini will tempt his enemies to put upon his speech if it was anything like such a giving of himself away as the telegram represents it to have been. The other speech that should have been left unspoken is that in which the German Emperor told a body of recruits that the oath of allegiance they had taken meant that they had given themselves to him body and soul, and that if a socialist agitation necessitated an order being given to them to shoot down their relatives, even their parents, they must obey the order. Now this is an extraordinary deliverance in itself. It would have been remarkable if it had come from King Frederick William the First, the flagellating father of the Great Frederick. And he was mad. What makes this extraordinary pronouncement the more noteworthy is that it gives expression to a settled belief. The Potsdam speech must be read in connection with the words which the Emperor inscribed in the visitors' book at the Munich Town Hall—"*Suprema lex regis voluntas*," a turning round of the sentiment "*Salus populi suprema lex*" which has been canvassed in Germany with interest not unmixed with alarm. There is something like it in the well-known directions of Louis the Fourteenth to his grandson, but even in these the Magnificent Monarch only claimed an ultimate and potential right over the persons and property of his subjects, which might easily be interpreted as an extension of what the jurists call the *domaine eminent*. We come nearer to it in the formulary of the Jesuits, according to which a member of that famous society places himself at the absolute and unquestioned control of his superior "*comme un cadavre*." No wonder that people have become alarmed, and that when Prince Bismarck passed through Berlin the other day some one in the crowd called out *salus populi suprema lex*, and that everyone quite understood what was meant. No wonder, either, that in the municipal elections in Berlin, three weeks ago, the Socialists gained six seats out of nine and doubled their voting power. This last assertion of autocratic right, however, is so stupendously uncompromising that it is difficult to decide whether the phenomenon is a matter primarily of political or of psychological interest.

THE fire at the Sholapur Mill should serve as a warning to mill-owners, and in certainly not less degree to insurance companies, who are usually the greater losers. Like most calamities it might have been worse, for had the fire broken out anywhere but at the extreme end of the long building, and at a point at which egress was comparatively easy, there would have been a sacrifice as terrible as anything since the days of the Druids. As it was, the unpreparedness of the mill for a fire placed the hands in great jeopardy, and there was something almost ludicrous in the way in which the safety of the mill and its inmates was left to chance. There were no fire-engines, but there was a tank at the top of the building, and there was a stand-pipe. But there was a hose with a twist in it or something else amiss that made it about as useful for the purpose for which it was required as a bamboo pole would have been. Something of the same kind happened at the last big fire in Poona, but there it was the Municipal engines that were at fault. In this case, however, we are glad to bear testimony to the excellence of the arrangements made by the Municipality. Their fire engine was on the spot with creditable promptitude, and an onlooker assures us that the Municipal Secretary "worked like a Trojan." The calamity could not have come at a worse time. It has thrown several hundred people out of work—nearer a thousand than five hundred, we now regret to hear—at a time when the prices of food-grain are rising rapidly, at a time too when people of the depressed classes are coming into Sholapur from the villages around on the chance of finding employment, for which they would have naturally gone to the mill as a first resource. As to the outlook in the district, this is very different from what it was when Lord Harris, on his visit to Sholapur in October, spoke of cause for anxiety having passed away. The crops that are well on look fairly vigorous, but those that were less forward are withering, and there will be little more than half a crop at best, and at the worst there will be scarcity. The dreaded word "famine" has not been heard yet, and there is good reason to hope that it will not be heard. The district authorities are on the alert, and the thing that is least likely to happen is that they should be taken by surprise, or that any reasonable precautions against distress should be neglected.

SUB-LIEUTENANT MANSFIELD received intimation from the Gas Company yesterday that they would be glad to fill the "Wanderer" balloon for him on Thursday, free of charge, for his parachute descent. Thursday has been fixed to suit the arrangements of his Excellency the Governor, who will be present with his Staff and party. The ascent will take place at the Victoria Gardens, and not at Parel.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

AN INDIAN JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Harrison Blair has been appointed to succeed the Hon. Douglas Straight as Judge of the High Court, Allahabad.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

It is officially announced that H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale is betrothed to Princess Mary of Teck.

THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE GEORGE.

The latest bulletin regarding the illness of Prince George of Wales states that he had a slight relapse on Friday, and his condition is less satisfactory.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Dillon, addressing a meeting at Mayo, yesterday, declared that if the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill were inadequate he would bitterly oppose it.

RENEWED SOCIALIST DISTURBANCES.

A renewed attempt was made yesterday by several thousand Socialists to hold a meeting at Chelsea, but the police dispersed the gathering and made many arrests.

A SIAMESE PRESENTATION TO KING HUMBERT.

ROME, Dec. 6.

The son of the King of Siam, who is accompanying Prince Damrong on his tour through Europe, has presented his Majesty King Humbert with the Siamese Order of Mahachakri.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The Treasury to-day purchased 7,34,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 95 to 95·50.

THE MILL FIRE AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 7.

The destructive fire which broke out at the Morarji Goculdas Mill, at Sholapur, on Saturday last, proves to be even more serious than was reported in my telegram of Sunday. The mill is a very extensive one, the buildings and compound occupying sixty acres. The premises are only of recent construction, are three storeys high, and fitted with modern machinery and appliances. The fire first broke out in block "A," comprising the spinning, carding, and mixing rooms, and was first observed by the work-people about half-past five in the evening. The workpeople, numbering close upon 1,000 hands, were prompt in leaving the building, and no loss of life would have occurred had not one unfortunate woman re-entered the burning portion of the mill with the object of saving her clothes, which she had left behind. She was seen to go in, and as she did not return a party of mill-hands courageously went in search of her and succeeded in bringing the poor woman out alive, though terribly burnt. She was at once taken to the hospital, but died on Sunday morning. The fire naturally spread with great rapidity, and the meagre extinguishing appliances at hand were only of use in protecting the other portion of the building. Eventually the small hand-engine of the Municipality came on the scene, and by their aid the weaving-room, engine-house, machine-shop, boiler-house, and godowns remained undamaged. The mill is valued at Rs.12,80,000, whilst the loss sustained is roughly estimated at Rs. 4,00,000. This amount is fully covered by insurance, most of the principal companies in Bombay being affected. The damage is so great that the working of the mill is entirely suspended, which will cause much distress amongst the 1,000 hands.

PRESENTATION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDERS AND MEDALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 7.

A Brigade Parade of all the troops in the garrison took place this morning, for the purpose of presentation of Distinguished Service Orders and Medals to some men of the 28th Pioneers by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Precisely at 8 o'clock his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his head-quarters and personal staffs, arrived on the ground, and the R. H. A. fired the salute, the troops presenting arms. His Excellency then inspected the line and the troops marched-past. The whole of the troops then formed three sides of a square, and his Excellency distributed the Orders and Medals. Colonel R. Westmacott, D.S.O., Commanding the 28th Pioneers, was presented with the C.B., for general field service; Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, with the D.S.O., for distinguished service in Egypt; and Dr. Wilking, Superintendent of Matheran, with the D.S.O., at Burma. The 28th Bombay Pioneers were also presented with the frontier medal for the Chin-Lushai Campaign of 1889-90. In making the presentations his Excellency congratulated each one of the recipients, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to present them with the distinctions they had so well earned. He hoped each one of them would be blessed with long life to wear those distinctions. Lieutenant Brownrigg was also decorated with the frontier medal.

THE COMING NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Dec. 7.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Dhulia was held last evening in the school compound to elect delegates for the National Congress at Nagpur, Rao Bahadur Garud presiding. The following delegates were elected:—Messrs. G. R. Garud, Y. V. Niphadkar, Ganesh Atmaram, Krishnaji Wasudeo, Mahadeorao Moreshwar, Dr. Krishnajee Anant Waman, and Rao Saheb D. A. Deshpande, B. A., LL. B.

ANOTHER COLLISION ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

On the North-Western Railway at 1-30 on Saturday morning the up mail train came into collision with the down near Okara station between Multan and Lahore, thirty persons were killed and many seriously injured. A special train, sent from Lahore at once, brought back by the evening most of the injured, others are being taken on to Montgomery for treatment. Only a few Europeans appear to have been in the train and have escaped injury. The native station-master at Satgarah has been arrested, the accident being attributed to his neglect.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.-W.P.

The Lieutenant-Governor, with his Private Secretary, leaves on the 15th instant for Calcutta, and will return to Allahabad on the 18th or 19th.

THE GRUHATI-LUMDING RAILWAY.

It is likely the construction of the Gruhati-Lumding Railway will be delayed for some time, owing to the marks of the original alignment having disappeared. A detailed survey will be necessary before work can be started.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

In the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, the two vacancies among the Assistant Superintendents next year on Rs. 150 per mensem will, for the first time, be filled up by competition on the 9th January, 1892, and the following days. The examination of the selected candidates for the Department will be held at Allahabad at the same time with that prescribed for the filling up of vacancies in the clerical establishment (Lower Division) of the Government of India Secretariat and attached offices.

THE HYDERABAD "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Imperial Diamond Case was taken up at the High Court Sessions this afternoon before a special jury, H. H. the Nizam being represented by the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Woodroffe and Dunne, Mr. Jackson being unable to attend; and the Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan and Messrs. Inverarity, Garth, and Pearson appearing for Mr. Jacob. The jury was composed entirely of Europeans, the five natives called being challenged by counsel for the defence. The counts under which Mr. Jacob was charged amounted to thirteen. The Advocate-General's opening speech was a very weak and sentimental one, and was characterised by the fulsome flattering of H. H. the Nizam. After asking the jury to disabuse their minds of any thing heard already the Advocate-General went on to say that, although the present prosecution was a private one it was not actuated by malice or vindictiveness. The twenty-three lakhs was advanced on condition that the money was to be returned if the diamond was not approved of. The whole question of the guilt or otherwise of Mr. Jacob turned upon the fact whether its purchase was conditional upon H. H. the Nizam's approval of the diamond and whether the money was to be returned if the stone was not approved of. The counsel then went into details of the transaction from the prosecution point of view, and had not concluded the opening, although the court rose at a very late hour. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. CLAN GRANT.

A fire occurred on board the steamer Clan Grant on Sunday afternoon, breaking out in the paint locker. The crew with the assistance of the crews of the neighbouring vessels, succeeded in controlling the flames until the fire brigade and fire-engine steamer arrived, and extinguished the fire. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE EXTRA STEAMER THAMES.

FROM LONDON.

Mr Tregour
Miss Bell
Mr Brunyate
Mr Johnson
Mr A Ross
Mrs Haig
Mr Allbless
Mr Walker
Mrs Palmer, child and infant
Mr C C Smith
Mr C K Smith
Mr H M Hackett
Miss Hodgkinson
Miss Poynder
Capt C Smith
Mr F N Rogers
Mr Littledale
The Misses Bayley
Miss Hearn
Mr H F Beyler
Mrs Edwards and 4 children
Mr Dawson
Mrs Mellor and infant
Mr and Mrs Donner
Miss A Hancock
Mr S Keay, MP
Mr C P Major
Mr Jamieson
Miss Jamieson
Mr Kieth Falconer
Mr G Jamieson
Mr Lyell
Mr A S Adkin
Mrs F E Burr
Mrs W E Brocklesly
Miss Pageley
Mr N H Bancroft
Mrs and Miss Hutchinson
Mrs Johnstone
Miss Johnstone
Miss Wilks
Miss L Wilks
Mrs Malet Barrow
Mrs Luckstedt, child and infant
Mrs Bennett and infant
Mr Slowcock
Mr Watson
Mr and Mrs Elliott
Mr J S Elmore
Mr G B Toms
Mr V E Yapp
Hon J J Fellowes
Mrs and Misses Fellowes
Mr and Mrs Yates
Mr and Mrs Proctor Baker
Mr and Mrs Scaring
Miss Plume
Rev and Mrs G M Herklots

FROM MARSEILLES.

Capt and Mrs Hatch
Mr G M Morgan
Mrs Hudson and child
Mr Rodacanachi
Capt A Fenton
Mr and Mrs Frazer
Mr and Mrs Ruthmann Johnson
Mr Womack
Mr W Y Fremlin
Capt Glasscock
Major Carnagie
Mr A R Sayani
Mr Sayani
Mr L B Jardine
Mr and Mrs Rehlin
Mr and Mrs Graham
Mr and Mrs Curtis and son
Mr Hinks
Mr and Mrs Rountrie and infant
Mr and Mrs Jacob Sassoon
Mr Isaacs
Capt and Mrs W L Browne
Mr Brooks
Mr J Miller
Lieut C E Macquid
Mr Holderness
Maj Barrington Foote
Mr W E Lombard
Mr G L Wharton
Rev J S McGuiran
Rev W E Bambo
Mrs Bambo
Mr Butt[illegible]orth
Miss New[illegible]
Mr and [illegible] Lo[illegible]ine King and child
Mr Brandon
Mrs Sp[illegible]
Mrs Reid
Mr and Mrs Hosain
Mr Weld Blundell
Mr D Murdoch
Mr F Peake
Mr and Mrs Creaton
Mr and Mrs Carnegy
Mr Schnutzer
Mr W H Pedlar
Miss J Shaw
Mrs Lonsdale
Mrs Coxon
Mrs Roche
Mr and Mrs Welch & infant
Mrs Barcklay
Mr Salinger
Mr Woolley
Mr Broone
Mr Goldschmidt
Mr J Bell
Mr and Mrs F L Cox

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mrs A S Walcott
Mr F C Walcott

THE device of publishing a table of the number of times on which members have been absent from divisions has ere now been found to possess in elective assemblies a salutary influence. It appears, however, that the Court of Common Council of the City of London go far beyond this; for by their rules a member neglecting duties in a certain degree becomes *ipso facto* incapacitated. Such a case has just been reported by the Town Clerk with the remark that the fact had been communicated to the too-absent Common Councilman, who had "readily accepted the fact." Brother members expressed regret, and even paid "a hearty tribute" to the disqualified member's "services to the ward he had been associated with so long," but nobody hinted at the possibility of condonation. The motion that the Lord Mayor do issue a precept for the election of a successor was unanimously agreed to.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.

OF all Shakespeare's plays there are two which for acting purposes, seem to me to surpass all other plays ever written. In both there are situations—there are scenes—charming and romantic above anything; in both there is a setting which appeals to the imagination of the dullest—the wild forest in one, the Magician's Island in the other. "As You like it," he called one; "The Tempest" he called another. I have been to see the American Company play "As You like it," and my brain is filled with woodland glades, with hunters, sweet maidens, and rustic swains. It is the most charming Court in the whole world that the exiled Duke holds in the Forest of Arden; why he ever consented to give it up and to go back to his dukedom, with all its ceremonials and functions and etiquette, I never could imagine. It was punishment enough for the usurping Duke to keep his usurpations if he could only bring himself to think so. But he did not, and he repented, and he gave it all up and went into a monastery. The melancholy Jaques, as we know, followed in order to gaze upon him. But what a life!—what a splendid life!—and to exchange it for any Court that ever was—even the Court of St. James! All the old men in the Forest are wise—the banished Duke, the melancholy Jaques, the rustics—all utter wise and experienced sayings; the strong men hunt—nothing so good for the health as to go a hunting; they kill the deer and bring him home with songs and horns—yea, they sing in parts, these brave hunters, in parts and choruses, drilled and trained: and all the young people fall in love—all, without exception. See the splendid allegory of the poet. Love for the young; action for the men; wisdom and meditation for the old. Rosalind loves Orlando, and Orlando loves Rosalind. Never did two lovers love so fondly and so madly. Touchstone loves Awdry; Celia loves Phœbe; and since there is no one else to love, Celia loves the repentant elder brother, but I have always been sorry for Celia. As for the rest, they hunt and feast, and drink and sing, and lie sprawling under the trees in the shade. The sun always shines; it is never too cold or too hot; there is no ague or fever from the marshy ground; there are no snakes, or wolves or bears, nothing but the red deer. Life in the Forest of Arden is one long picnic. And as in the Wanderings of the Israelities, the shoes did not wear out, nor did the gaberdine show signs of age; so in the Forest the clothes of those who dwell in it never get ragged, never show holes or rents, and never betray the quagmires into which the hunter falls, nor do the gallant feathers in their caps droop, nor do their lovely locks get out of curl, nor do their boots get down at heel. This it is to live in Romance. Bond Street is always round the corner to repair the ravages of use; there is no frost, or snow, or east wind in winter; an invisible Service of Fairies is always at hand to spread the board. In fact, an excellent dining-table, when I saw the Forest the other day, was laid out under the trees, with a large gold mug—an inexhaustible mug—full of wine, which the brave fellows toped without stint or measure; wine which even temperance people would swallow; wine which was clearly a quencher, yet went to nobody's head. One jolly hunter, to my certain knowledge, drank ten cups—ten silver cups—running—about two quarts, I should say, and was not a bit the worse for it. Then those Fairies are not proud, and will turn a hand to anything, sew up rents in garments, mend boots, brush and comb and cut the hair, cook the dinner, bring from afar the things which the Forest does not provide—the wine, beer, cider, mead, tea, coffee, bread, butter, cream, apples, flour, spices, salt, pepper, mustard, puddings, and cakes necessary for the setting off of the venison; and, in fact, keep the company happy and of gallant show. Who would not dwell in the Forest of Romance? Why, when the Goddess Hymen appears in person at the end nobody is surprised; nor do we feel called upon to make any remark when the two brides appear clad in the most bewitching white satin frocks that Regent Street can produce. Of course the Fairies brought them.

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Everbody knows that Miss Ada Rehan is a most accomplished and intelligent actress. She is endowed with imagination as well as intelligence. These are the two most useful qualities for an actor. For instance, Shakespeare says to Miss Rehan, "Young lady, I present you with a character. It is that of a girl full of life and all the possibilities of life. She is in love. She has to assume the guise of a man. As a man she must meet her lover; without being recognized by him she has to stimulate and keep alive his love for herself. I have written some lines for you to speak. You must invent all the rest." The character, you see, is given to the actress in the rough. No poet can do more. We who read the play fill out the parts with such by-play, dress gestures, and groupings as our imagination—perhaps somewhat dull at best—may permit. The printed page supplies the scenes—in the rough. Reader or player, we have to fill them up. We have to take the part in the rough and present it to our own minds or to the audience, complete and alive. Very few imaginations, I fear, get very far with this job; that is why we prefer the stage to the chamber for a play. The actor, you see, supplements the poverty of our imagination with the richness of his own. I think, for instance, that for the brief remainder of my days, my Rosalind will be Ada Rehan.

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The usurping Duke—perhaps because he was an American and a Republican—betrayed, I thought, a sad want of familiarity with the ways of Dukes. This comes of having a Republic—you cannot get the full flavour out of a Ducal part. Why not, one ventures to suggest in the higher interests of Art, create a few American Dukedoms? His Grace the Duke of Detroit; the Duke of Smithville; the Duke of Illinois; the Duchess of Wyoming;—excellent titles there are and plenty of millionnaires to adorn and to enjoy these titles. Then the American stage would present a Duke as he should be. I have not seen many of our own Dukes, but I fear it may be said of them that they seldom look the part. A Duke should not only be dignified in manner, but he should be magnificent in appearance. In this respect I am told that our little handful of twenty Dukes show a sad falling off from the splendour of their ancestors. When they create American Dukes they should be very careful of their appearance and size. To be a Duke and to look like a grocer must be terrible. I should, for my own part, abdicate.

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When one comes to think of it, the chance that any hereditary dignitary will look the part is rather against than for it. For instance, we have had a good many Kings in this country. A few of them, but very few—Richard Cœur de Lion, Edward the First, Edward the Third, Henry the Fifth, Edward the Fourth, and Henry the Eighth, have been very fine men to look at—every inch a King. The rest were either quite unable to look the part, as James the First, Charles the Second, George the Second, or looked it and played it but indifferently, as George the First and William the Fourth. The Spanish Bourbons died out in imbecility. And nobody else could be quite so stupid as poor Louis the Sixteenth of France. On the other hand, some of the Germans, notably the last two Emperors—have been very fine men; the Czars of Russia for the last three generations have been splendid specimens of manhood; and the Kings of Italy, who are small of stature, are as strong as any draymen. All the Kings of Europe are now cousins; there is but one reigning family; and it is German or closely allied by German marriages. On the whole, a family of strong constitution, and good, but not splendid, natural parts. Most of them look the part very well and play it with much more credit since the great French Revolution gave them such a disagreeable reminder of human and royal instability.

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The following letter is a reply to a great many hundreds of young ladies who have already written, or are about to write, to one or other of the living men of letters:—

"My dear young lady, you tell me that you are consumed with an ambition to enter the literary profession. You have written several stories and many poems, some of which have appeared in the local Poet's Corner. You now desire a higher flight. You hope to win the ear of the world. This is a very great ambition—much greater than you imagine. The world of English readers is growing so vast that your ambition far surpasses your understanding of it. You do not even know the thing you want; you cannot even suspect how great a thing it is. You actually desire to have a hundred millions of people—the twelfth part of the whole world—listening to you! Did young maiden ever conceive a vaster ambition? Well, my child, the first thing is to have something to say—Oh! One does not always ask for a Prophet and a Teacher. We are content to listen if you will sing just a little simple song to us. But it must be a real little song; one that will interest us; you must tell us something new; you must make us either laugh or cry. Otherwise the hundred millions, with one consent, will refuse to hear you. Your little song will probably take the form of a little story. Then again, we do not ask for the imagination which gave 'She' to the world; not for the power which drew the 'Soldiers Three'; nor for the drollery of 'Vice Versa'; quite a simple story will do, if it can catch ours ears; if it is true, if the characters live, and move, and play their parts naturally. 'Jackanapes,' for example, is quite good enough for the hundred millions. Walk about, therefore, eyes open, and ears open, and brain open. Get outside of yourself and inside of your neighbours. Watch and work and write.

"Meantime you send me a MS. You ask me to read it. May I remind you that all we have got in the world is our time and our hands? You ask that I shall give to you, a perfect stranger, a considerable lump of my property. Why do not you ask the butcher for a leg of mutton just because he hath a good-natured face? Or the lawyer to give you for nothing a few days of advice? Never mind. I have read your MS. and I hand it back. It will not do. Why not? Because it wants everything—style—grace—originality—thought—arrangement. Because you can no more write without study, practice, and perseverance than you can play the violin. The London *Spectator* says that you can write by instinct, just as the birds sing. Do not believe the *Spectator* on this point; on nearly every other point you may believe the *Spectator* safely, but not on this. Next you ask me to "use my powerful influence" with editors and publishers and get your work taken. Would you ask me to "use my powerful influence" with the draper to make him expose for sale a box of worthless badly-made gloves? Believe me, I have no such influence with editors and publishers. Nobody has. They all want good and attractive work. I assure you that if you can supply them with what they ask for you will have no difficulty in placing as much as you can produce. But put out of your mind, once for all, the idea that the production of books and articles is due to backstairs influence or to any other consideration than the public demand. I know that this idea is widespread. People who get their MSS. sent back find others published which they think no better than their own. Backstairs, they say. They find novels published which are certainly worse than their own. Again—Backstairs. Very often the published novels are as bad as bad can be. Why are they published then? Because the author pays for the production. Very singular, is it not? You, my dear young lady, may be published that way if you foolishly please. But you will not be one inch nearer your object, and the hundred millions will not turn a single solitary ear to catch the feeble bleating of your voice.

"Work, dear child, work and wait and hope. To address a hundred millions! Oh! What a thing—what a thing—for a little maiden of seventeen to desire! Yet—it may be—who knows?—it may be. The authors of "Jackanapes" and of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" were maidens once of sweet seventeen—it may be that the hundred millions may yet listen to thy song, when after years of work it is finished at length—pure and sweet, tender and melodious. Take heart then, work and watch, and wait and hope."

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The autumn fogs have begun. The other day I took my first walk in the first fog of the season. Now to walk in a fog produces a very strange effect. You do not see the things that you pass, so that you have nothing to show how you are getting on to your journey's end; a walk of a mile appears endless; five minutes are an hour; ten minutes are half a day. Also, if you are alone, you feel as if there is no one else in the world but yourself—nowhere is one so solitary as in a fog. It is on record that Alexander Selkirk himself once walking in a fog, burst into tears because he could not bear the loneliness. If you are walking with a companion it is as if you were the only people in the world—a feeling not without its consolations in certain possible cases. The strangest experience of a fog was once imparted to me by a friend under promise of secrecy. There is no longer any necessity for observing that promise, and this is what he told me in his own words:—"It was a day in December: there had been a fog for three days—thick fog, sometime black, sometimes only yellow. In the early afternoon of the third day it partly lifted, leaving a white mist. I resolved on taking the opportunity of going for a walk. I chose a road which was perfectly straight, in which I might walk as many miles out as I pleased, and not lose myself if the fog grew worse again. At two I started. Nobody else was in the road; everyhing was pefectly quiet; the fog was such that one could see for about three feet around one; then a white cloud which held the light; the darkness of the fog had lifted.

"I walked along resolved on a three hours' tramp out and back. It was two o'clock when I began; I would turn back at half-past three.

"On the way I met no one; the walk seemed endless; from time to time I looked at my watch only to find that it was no more than five minutes since I looked last. Half-past three arrived at last, and I turned. By this time I had the feeling that all the world was dead, except myself; that there was nothing but fog, that I was walking alone for ever in a fog which would never lift. This feeling became so strong that I gasped and shuddered, but still I kept on walking at a steady four miles an hour. In December the sun goes down early. By four o'clock the sun was gone. Then a very strange thing followed. The light seemed to cling to the white mist; all round me there was light enough to see; beyond the circle was the darkness of the early evening. And then it was that out of the mist there stopped a figure whose face I knew, and walked beside me. It was the face of a dead man—one of my old friends. I know not how he was dressed; I gave no thought to his garments; it was the face that I saw—the eyes—he always had strangely beautiful eyes, which were now so sad—in the old days they were so full of joy—the face so sorrowful.

"I was not in the least astonished to see him. After walking for two hours in a circle surrounded by white mist one could no longer be astonished at anything. Besides the lingering light was ghostly and the silence was ghostly—Oh! there was nothing at all unusual at that time in seeing this figure step out of the mist and walk along beside me. I tried to speak but could not. My dead friend continued with me: it was just as we had walked along the Cambridge roads long years before; only then we chattered gaily about everything. Now we walked in silence, and the sorrow of those eyes filled my soul with sadness; but I could not speak to him—I could not. Then the old times came back to me—days long forgotten—follies long forgotten—things worse than follies, which I wished had to forget—things done with him as my companion. As I thought of these things I saw by his quickening eyes that he remembered them too. But still he spoke not. How long we walked together I know not, but presently he vanished as suddenly as he had appeared, into the mist. When I got home I had walked exactly three hours, as I had intended Strange to go back to the lighted hall and the warm rooms after walking through the cold and the mist in the company of a dead man!"

THE Calcutta police have at last been armed in a manner which will enable them to cope with riots similar to that which occurred last May. Superintendents are now armed with revolvers, inspectors with swords, mounted police with cutlasses, and the European reserve constables with Snider rifles bored to fire buck-shot. Fifteen hundred stout lathies have also been provided for the native rank and file.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LANCASHIRE VS. WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE Association Football Tournament has terminated and the Worcestershire team from Poona has won the magnificent trophy presented by the Rovers. The final tie was placed off yesterday on the Cooperage between the above teams, and though won by the Worcesters it was only by one goal to love. They were successful in bearing away the badges last year and in the recent contest at Poona were in the final for the Harris Cup, which was won by the Lancashire Regiment. When they entered the enclosures yesterday speculation ran in their favour and the confidence was justly sustained although they had a hard tussle for victory. Their opponents made a bold fight and their play which was really good was much admired, still the best team won. There could be no doubt of that and no one could grudge them their success. Their play was characterised by determination and vigour from the outset. The combination and passing on either side were excellent and the head play was much admired. Kalligan and Eagles played a grand game and received much applause. It was to their magnificent play that the victory was mainly due. McLarren, the Lancashire goal-keeper, behaved in splendid fashion, and had it not been for his fine defence the Worcestershire team would have secured a greater victory.

Lancashire won the toss and chose the Band Stand end. The Worcesters kicked off from the opposite quarter. During the first five minutes of the game a level contest was kept up in the centre. The ball rolled out on the far side, where the fight for possession was keen and obstinate. Eogles kicked a corner and landed the ball beautifully. The dispute in front of the stronghold resulted in the leather being shot behind. When brought out it was carried to the Worcester country and a corner followed. Lancashire made a superb attempt, and although the attack was repulsed another shot was driven in that struck the cross-bar. The Worcester posts were in imminent peril. After an obstinate scrimmage in front of the posts Hughes captured the ball and relieved the pressure. Aldridd secured a run up to the other end, where a fine shoot was intercepted by McLarren. The Lancashire forwards bore down impetuously on their opponents' posts. Kalligan tackled successfully and a corner followed which Eagles drove behind. The stronghold of the Worcesters was repeatedly attacked and the determined onslaught of their opponents was admired. Combination was excellent and head play effective on many occasions in staving off danger. Kalligan essayed another run, but Simpson tackled and frustrated the attempt. After the leather was returned from touch on the far line by White, Kalligan put in a hot one that McLarren stopped beautifully. Carrington passed to Kalligan, who, however, kicked it into his own camp. Hughes met the brunt of the attack and managed to divert the shot and drove the ball well into the other field, where anxiety was relieved by Lee. Several corners fell to the Worcesters, and resulted finally in Eagles dropping it behind. After a desperate struggle in front of the Lancashire lines Kalligan took a shot which Eagles received and put through. A wild cheer greeted the performance, but the goal was disputed and disallowed as the shot was taken when the ball was out of bounds. This caused the blood of the Worcesters to rise and the game waxed warm and fast. The Lancashire team played up magnificently and cut their way into the opposite camp. Three desperate attempts in which they were within an ace of scoring were made on the Worcester goal which was only saved by the impregnable and splendid defence of Whitehouse, who stuck to his post firmly and was vociferously cheered. Kalligan secured another run. Simpson obstructed and vollied back the ball. But Kalligan remained undaunted and put in another shot that flew past the posts by a little less than a foot. When kicked out Langford threatened, but Hughes successfully tackled him. The Worcesters re-formed before their opponents' stronghold. But hasty play marred the attempt and Eagles shot the ball wide of the mark. But the Lancashire men were again brought upon the defensive by Eagles crossing to Kalligan who was hampered by White. McLarren again stopped the shot and fisted it away. Hayward crossed to Bannon, but Eagles interposed and consigned it to Carrington, who in turn made it over to Kalligan. Simpson tackled him and compelled him to surrender it. After some fast play in the centre the scene of play surged away in front of the Lancashire goal. A desperate struggle ensued and resulted in Calligan putting it through and notching the first goal to his side just as "Half Time" was annouced.

After the interval the sides reversed camps and the Worcesters immediately advanced to the attack. Kalligan made another dangerous approach but Lee frustrated it. Eagles captured the ball, and although heavily hampered, he passed to his wing companion Kalligan, who just missed the cross-bar by an over-vigorous kick. McDermott ran up the centre in fine fashion and was applauded. The opportunity was lost by Langford taking an erratic shot. Show made a wide cross which Kitchen obstructed. Kalligan with a high shot dropped the ball beautifully in front of the Lancashire goal, which was saved by McLarren who rushed out to it. Eagles made a pass to Carrington who handed it to Kalligan. The Lancashire lines were now in jeopardy. The Worcesters closed in a cordon and attempted to force it. But the defence of McLarren was as obstinate as ever, and he successfully drove the ball out. A corner fell to the Worcesters and Kalligan dropped the ball on the cross-bar. The forward brigade rallied in a body and pressed their opponents sorely. The wildest excitement prevailed and every moment was expected to see the Lancashire lines again successfully stormed. The battle raged fiercely. McLarren seized the ball, and just kept it long enough in his hands to give his opponents an opportunity for a foul. The concession proved abortive and the shot flew past the posts. The Worcesters still maintained a heavy onlsaught. McDermott managed to seize the ball and dribbled it up. Gibbs charged him and the contest waxed warm in front of the Lancashire posts. The latter made a grand attempt to avert defeat. But the fortunes of war were against them and they retired defeated by one goal. The following were the players:—

Worcesters.		Lancashire
Pte Whitehouse	Goal	Pte McLarren
Pte Gibbs Pte Knott	Backs	Pte Simpson Pte Lee
Pte Shaw Pte Hughes Pte Southall	Half Backs	Pte White Pte Hallerton Pte Kitchen
Pte Eagles Pte Carrington Pte Aldridd Pte Coles Pte Kalligan	Forwards	Pte Langford Lce-Cpl Hayward Pte McDermott Cpl Osborne Pte Bannon

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has again kindly granted the use of the Council Hall for the fourth annual Exhibition of Pictures, Sculpture, and Photographs, which will be opened on 3rd February. Gentlemen having works of art which they are willing to lend to the Exhibition are requested to kindly communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

THE WRESTLING CHALLENGE: A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was surprised to find that a letter under my name offering a challenge to the champion wrestler appeared in your columns. I may state that I never wrote the letter or authorized any one to do so. Please give the letter your emphatic contradiction. It can only be a stupid hoax practised by some idiot.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 6. M. F. INGLE.

MR. W. J. GLADWIN of the *Banner of Asia* sends us the following copy of a telegram received from London:—

Great enthusiastic unanimous meeting for opium traffic abolition in Exeter Hall last night. No new taxation to be laid upon India.

AMONG the illustrations in the file of the *Daily Graphic*, to hand this week, are a portrait group of pupil-nurses at the Cama Hospital, Bombay, Mrs. Grimwood's portrait, with a number of sketches from her book, and a portrait of Mr. A. M. Jacob, illustrating the account of the Diamond case, which our contemporary publishes. The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* has a picture of the Bombay Gymkhana Football team which is anything but flattering.

THE INVESTITURE OF THE RAJA OF AKALKOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKALKOT is a small native State, that, being on the confines of British territory in the Bombay Presidency, borders the Nizam's dominions. It is ruled over by a Chief who bears the sirname of the famous Sivajee, and may almost be called a lineal descendant of that great man, since the jaghir of Akalkot was given by Shahu Sivajee's grandson to his adopted son, the direct ancestor of the present Chief.

The place consists of a small native town, after the usual style in India, crowned by a hill fort which occupies a strong position on the brow of some rising ground. Its walls, which in breadth takes one's mind back to the legends of Babylon (for one could certainly drive a *victoria* at least along them) occupy the four sides of a square, at each corner of which rises an immense round tower or bastion of solid masonry, and these towers, which seen from a distance, are the first intimation to a traveller that he is approaching Akalkot, lend a most stately aspect to the otherwise rather ordinary little town. In former times, the whole of the latter was surrounded by a high wall, which was again encircled by a moat; but the *Pax Britannica* has long done away with all need for such defences; so the town-wall, flanked with its strong turrets, is crumbling away in many places, while a few pools, covered in their season with lotus lilies, are all that remains of the moat.

Akalkot, though more than half-peopled by Mahomedans and with a strong contingent of Canarese, still claims to belong to Maharashtra, and consequently the State's language is Mahrathi, and the Raja also belongs to that caste, described by Sir Edwin Arnold as "pastoral, simple, brave."

The Raja has now reached his twenty-fourth year, and as his father died, leaving him an orphan at a very tender age, he has had a long minority. During this time, the State has been under the management of the British Government; and though, in order to learn the workings of its administration, the Raja has been practically in charge of his inheritance for some time, Government had not as yet formally given him sole power to govern.

And this was the happy event we were all called upon to celebrate on November 25. The Brahmin astrologers had chosen this date as fortunate, for it should be understood that great superstitions prevail among the natives of India on this subject, and if the ceremony had taken place upon any day denounced by these gentlemen as unadvisable, the whole population would have prophesied disaster in the future.

Still, though the day was favourable, the month chosen for the performance was not so good. The Raja wished to welcome all his friends to his capital for the ceremony. But it being, alas! the beginning of the cold weather, most of the civilians invited had already set out on their district work, far away from civilisation and railroads, and the military officers were either marching with their regiments and batteries, or obliged to attend rifle meetings, inspections, invaliding boards, and what not; so that only a very few could obtain leave, which was a great grief and disappointment to the Raja.

However, some thirty guests assembled, notably Mr. Reid, C. S. (Commissioner of the Central Division) and Mrs. Reid; Mr. E.C. Ozanne, C. S., (Survey and Settlement Commissioner); Mr. Snow, C. S., Collector of Sholapur and Political Agent for Akalkot; Mrs. Pottinger and her three daughters, (Miss Pottinger, and Misses Edith and Dorothy Pottinger); Mr. Rutherford, (Executive Engineer Sholapur); and Mrs. Rutherford; Mr. and Mrs. Radford and Master Oswald Radford; Mr. Phipson and Mrs. Pechy-Phipson; Captain Talents (2nd Lancashire Fusiliers) and Mrs. Talents; Captain Fowle (21st Hussars, A. D. C., to Lord Harris.; Mr. Hornidge (Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur); Dr. Scroggie, (Civil Surgeon, Sholapur), and the Misses Scroggie; Mr. Fair, R.E.; Mr. Greer, R.E.; Mr. Whyte (2nd Lancashire Fusiliers); Mr. Brownrigg; (28th Pioneers); Mrs. Hill and Miss Merewether. Mr. Hammes, of the firm of Messrs. Molkentiller, Hammes and Company, was also an invited guest.

These gentlemen and ladies all arrived on the 24th and were put up, some in the Political Agent's bungalow on an eminence just outside the town, and the rest in tents close by. The whole camp was a pretty sight, with the ordered lines of white tents, a gaily-coloured pennon flying from the pole of each, garlands of coloured paper and streamers along the paths between them. The Union Jack waved from the roof of the political bungalow, over multitudes of other flags. The garden was bordered with Venetian masts gay with bunting; and the visitors drove into the compound under a gaudy yellow arch, in front of which the word "Welcome" flamed in golden letters to greet the arriving, and on whose reverse "God Bless You" seemed to speed the parting guests.

A good many native gentlemen also came to wish the Raja happiness on his accession to power; these were all lodged in the town.

The Raja had gone out to meet the Commissioner in state on the Kuralegam Road, but the train was so late that night had fallen before he arrived, and consequently much of the display of the grand *sowari* was lost. Still, the huge dark form of the elephant, the bang of the kettledrums on the State camel, mingled with the rattle of the sepoy's accoutrements, the blasts of the royal music on an instrument like a huge curly brass horn, the flashing torches and the roar of the official salute had an imposing effect, which was enhanced by the hurrying crowds of spectators. For the whole day the roads around Akalkot had been crowded with people hastening to see the show from all the villages in the neighbourhood, and by night, the little town, whose population is only 7,500, was thronged.

We all assembled at dinner the first evening in the large double shamiana erected in the compound, as neither of the bungalows contained a room large enough for such a number; and afterwards as most of us had come a journey, and were more or less tired, we speedily dispersed.

A gun fired at six o'clock next morning heralded the approach of the great day, and shortly after eight all who were to witness the ceremony of investiture had taken their places in the big temporary pavilion erected in the palace-yard. At the upper end of this pavilion there was a wide dais covered with red cloth, which accommodated a couch and chairs whose frame-work was of silver and the cushions of cloth of gold. Rows and rows of chairs lined the sides of the shamiana, which was very bright with draperies of gold and silver tissue, and purdahs of every shade. A screened portion behind the dais indicated the presence of the ladies of the Chief's family.

On the right of the dais, we, the Raja's European guests, were seated, and behind us, various native gentlemen, members of deputations, &c., who had come over to present addresses. The Karbhari and other State officials occupied the left upper end, with every one else connected with the State who had the entree, such as Mankaries, Shastris, &c. Of course every one wore their gayest clothes, and the scarlet and gold full dress uniform of the British military officers mingled well with the ladies, pretty gowns and the gay turbans of various shapes that filled the hall.

Suddenly a hush fell on the assembly as the Raja entered and walked up to the dais in company with the Commissioner and Mr. Snow. Arrived there, he seated Mr. Reid in the silver couch on his right hand, while Mr. Snow and Mr. Ozanne occupied those on his left, and the business of the day began.

We all listened attentively as Mr. Reid rose, and in a clever and concise speech gave us a short *resume* of the Raja's life and history, touched on his education at Kohlapur and his marriage to Lukshmibai, a charming young princess of the Gaekwar's family, mentioned that he had been now for some time in joint charge of his State, and, in regard to his general work and tendencies, alluded to the high opinion entertained of him by Government. Mr. Reid concluded:—

In restoring his authority to the Chief of Akalkot it is the earnest hope of Government that he will use it for the welfare of the people committed to his care I now declare Raja Shahaji Malaji Bhonsle Chief of Akalkot, fully invested with the powers of administration in his State, subject to the conditions laid down by Government, and, in doing so, I must express the pleasure it has given me to preside at the ceremony, and also to see such a distinguished company assembled

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to do honour to the Chief on this auspicious and memorable occasion.

Everyone applauded the Commissioner's speech, and the Raja then stood up and read his answer in a distinct voice.

He expressed his great pleasure at seeing so many friends present, and his gratitude to Government for their good opinion of him, and for the powers with which they had just invested him. He hoped that he should not disappoint that trust, and would endeavour to rule for the good of his people. He alluded with gratitude to the several gentlemen who had had the care of his education, as well as to many others who, while connected in various ways with Akalkot, had assisted and advised him, more especially Mr. Moore, the late Commissioner, C.D., Mr. Lee-Warner, and Mr. Snow, the present Political Agent, whose friendship he hoped to preserve. Thanks were also due, he observed, to the native officials of the State, whose names he mentioned, particularly to Mr. Vithal Tikaji, a late karbhari, who had done much for the State and town. In concluding, the Raja said: "I beg to express my heart-felt loyalty to the throne and person of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, whose long and illustrious reign has done so much to endow this country with the blessing of peace and civilisation, and to earnestly hope that I may ever prove faithful to the trust reposed in me by Government."

Loud cheers succeeded the Raja's speech, which only died away at the booming of the salute. The Commissioner then handed over the keys and seals of the State formally to the Chief, and garlanded him with flowers, after which the Raja himself distributed *pan-supari* and garlands to Messrs. Reid, Snow, and Ozanne. While this was being done, Mr. Kelkar, the State Karbhari, recited in Mahrathi the substance of the two speeches for the benefit of those who did not speak English, and then, followed by men with loaded trays, he proceeded to offer garlands, *attar*, and *pan* to each guest. We all looked exceedingly festive with thick wreaths of chrysanthemums round our hands and necks.

As soon as this was over Mr. Hammes took a photographic view of the whole darbar, which will be a very interesting reminiscence of the event of the day, and on the conclusion of the ceremony the Raja was photographed twice, seated in the midst of his European guests, while behind him stood two gaily-dressed servants, holding immense silver-handled chowries.

Everyone then found out it was breakfast time and went home; after which some of the gentlemen strolled out with their guns to look for partridge or florican, and others mounted their horses and went off with spears to try if they could find any pigs. At five o'clock, however, all had come back to see the State procession.

This is a most interesting spectacle to any one who, living in British territory, has no chance of witnessing these truly Oriental sights. Close to the old town gate we took up our stand, and from thence the cortege debouched in endless file. First came crowds and crowds of people; then, two old-fashioned muzzle-loading guns on curious carriages, painted bright blue and followed by the gunners in uniform. After them one band succeeded another; the State police, under the head constable; the town-ramoosees, each with a rusty jezail or matchlock, about two yards long, some wearing, besides, old shields and gauntlets of iron that had descended for generations in their families; and a small company of Infantry, headed by a man in a gay green and gold turban. The huge orange brown State banner, borne along on horseback, almost enveloped the bearer in its folds, while after him rode another horseman, hardly visible, behind an immense pair of kettle-drums, which he belaboured lustily. More and more smaller flags, any amount of men carrying tall-striped poles, then the Court musicians, playing on various instruments, the most noticeable of which was a sort of huge curly brass horn, that must require very strong lungs to blow. The drum camel followed these in a sort of shamble, adorned with a square red cap, and bearing a pair of kettle-drums, whose red housings almost swept the ground. A man seated between them kept up an incessant 'roulade.' A musical tinkling succeeded as the Raja's riding horses were led forth, caparisoned with handsome native saddles, and shaking the silver garlands around their necks with every toss of their heads. A thick bracelet of silver was on every horse's near leg, and their heads were tied down very tightly with crimson scarves to give them a crest. They did not seem to enjoy their part of the proceeding so much.

The next to come were the Raja's Body-Guard, who looked very well in neat scarlet uniforms and black and gold turbans, their lances at the carry.

Shouting increased, and so we guessed the grandest part of the pageant must be near. The small elephant came first, decorated all over, and hung with silver chains and bells. The Raja's two little daughters, with their European nurse, were seated on it in a silver *howdah*. The children were simply blazing with jewels, and it was very pretty to see the little things *salaaming* to the crowd.

The big elephant stalked along after them, a regular mammoth for height. His forehead was painted with all sorts of patterns, and down his trunk coiled an elaborately executed cobra in emerald green. There were heavy silver chains wound round his great shapeless feet, and dozens of silver chains and garlands ornamented his neck. On each side the richest scarlet and gold housings swept the ground, and a silver bell tolled solemnly at every stride. The *mahout* in a gorgeous turban sat in his place, waving two golden handkerchiefs, and on the elephant's back, in a magnificent silver *ambari*, (which is like a small-roofed house) were the Raja and his Karbhari. The Raja wore a scarlet satin coat, bordered thickly with seed-pearls, trousers of gold cloth, a mighty golden fetter round one ankle, heavy diamond bracelets round his wrists, and his neck and breast were blazing with rows and rows of precious stones. His headdress was the becoming Maharatta *puggree*, of twisted black and gold, in front of which was an aigrette of jewels, while a huge tassel of large pearls fell over one ear and several jewelled daggers were stuck in his golden sash.

All the State officials followed in carriages, and after going through the town the Chief visited the Swami Maharaja's temple, and then went down to the tombs of his ancestors in a garden behind the Fort.

By this time it was dark and the illuminations of the town had begun. We all went up on one of the Palace Towers, and had a magnificent view of that side, but the main street of the town was not visible from there, and it was worth seeing, so prettily was every little shop ablaze with lights. The great gate-way with its flanking towers was a mass of coloured lamps, and lights on high posts lined the road to the bungalow, where the great yellow arch also blazed most effectively.

The ladies had barely time to get into their evening gowns before we had to start again for the State dinner at the Palace at 8-30 p.m. There the long table was laid in the durbar pavilion, and looked very pretty with its decorations of white flowers, pink, silk, and silver, a new sight for the Akalkot people, who had never seen so many *Saheb lok* in the palace before. Dozens of lamps and chandeliers hung overhead increased the effect, and the Band of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers played during dinner. The Raja came in at dessert, and took a place reserved for him, and Mr. Reid, rising, proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was drunk standing, while the Band played "God Save the Queen." Mr. Snow, the Political Agent, then proposed the Raja's health, which we all stood up again to drink. The Raja returned thanks in a few appropriate words, and the company rising he led the way up to one of the tower from whence we were to see the fireworks. An exceedingly pretty show they were, and being displayed on the edge of a tank, they threw lovely reflections in the water. As a conclusion to the evening, two *nautch* girls" performed in the pavilion while a fresh distribution of *attar* and *pan* and garlands to all the guests was going on, and bidding goodnight to our host, the Raja, we had to thank him for a most enjoyable day.

The next day was marked by no particular event in the early morning. In the forenoon the Raja held a long durbar, at which many *nuzzeranas* or presents from other Chiefs, and private individuals were presented to him. Some of these were beautiful indeed.

A good many of the gentlemen joined in a large shooting party organised by Mr. Rutherford to try small game, while two or three went further afield intent on stalking black buck, which are plentiful in this district.

At noon, the ladies of the party paid a visit to the Rani Sahib, who, with several relations, received them in the pretty drawing-room she has herself designed and decorated. She speaks English very well, and showed all her jewels to her astonished visitors, who had certainly never seen such a number before, and who quite overwhelmed her with questions as to how they were worn, to the Rani's great amusement. They all enjoyed their visit exceedingly.

The sportsmen all returned in time to witness the sports at four o'clock. There were a few races among the sowars of the body-guard and police, but the most interesting event was a camel race. It was very laughable to watch the ungainly quadrupeds shambling with their long necks and noses outstretched, and one did not envy the riders, who seemed to be having a lively time on their queer mounts. A bullock race followed, in which the would-be winner evidently mistook the refreshment table for the winning post, scattering the ladies like a flock of sheep. The larger half of the events were on foot, and were entertaining if nothing else, for the competitors were so wildly excited that they entirely forgot the terms of the races. Mr. Greer, R. E., kindly acted as starter, and Mr. Brownrigg of the 28th Pioneers as judge, and both these gentlemen, in pursuing their avocations, took a great deal of exercise. Mrs. Reid distributed the prizes.

Dinner at the bungalow was followed by a dance at the Palace. This was given in the durbar room, a long low apartment, in the new part of the palace building, which was very prettily adorned with palm leaves and flowers. The Rani Sahib looked on from behind a purdah, and though the Raja did not dance, he was present all the time. The Lancashire band played a pretty selection of dance music, and the only drawback to an otherwise successful evening was the small number of dancers. But, alas! for that we must lay the onus on the *jamabandi*, rifle meetings, &c., which made it impossible for so many people to come, who would otherwise have been only too glad.

On the 27th, most of the guests departed, a few sportsmen only remaining who wished to go pig-sticking again. However, though there was some good riding, the crops were found too high to be favourable to the death of the "mighty boar."

Thus came to an end a delightful three days. What struck one almost more than anything else were the immense crowds of people. It was computed that there must have been at least thirty thousand people in the little town for two days, and at night they were reduced to lying in the fields outside in hundreds, as by no possibility could all be accommodated within the walls. And yet they were so orderly—no fighting, no resisting of the police, who were few enough, though splendidly managed by the chief constable. No thefts were reported, and that I take it is something wonderful.

A sight like this is not an every-day occurrence, and I daresay many of us will never see another, certainly not in Akalkot. The Raja and Rani are most perfect hosts, and I am sure that we all wish them and their family the best of health, long life, and prosperity.

One word more has to be said to complete the account of this happy function. It would not have been half as successful as it was, but for the organizing skill and the energy which was devoted to it by Miss Moxon, a lady to whom the State is much indebted in many ways. The comfort of the guests and the success of the arrangements generally so largely depended on her, that those who enjoyed the Raja's bounteous hospitality would be sorry if you were not to make some acknowledgment of her kindness to us all.

JERRY-BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of great wonder how, after the recent experience and the great loss of life through jerry-building in Bombay, our enlightened Municipality allows the erection of similar buildings in different localities of the city. If I mistake not the proposed building bye-laws have been passed, and is it not possible to take at least provisional steps in expectation of the sanction of the said bylaws by our local government, to stop the mushroom growth of these jerries for the present.

A worthy neighbour of ours is building a "first-class" jerry out of rotten rafters, and planks, purchased perhaps in the "Chor Bazaar" of the town. The pillars are simply overrotten ones, not capable of bearing a sound kick. The foundation, the walls, the beams, the pillars, the rafters, the ceiling, &c., are all vying with each other in point of strength; perhaps waiting most anxiously to see who comes down first to give the others the desired lead. In short a card-board house has better chances of standing for some time than this ingenious specimen of rentmaking machinery, which I hear has already been let, and which is some day in next monsoon sure to convey its tenants to their peaceful slumbers. If the Municipal authorities ask for particulars, I am ready to give them.

My intention in taking up your valuable time and intruding upon the columns of your widely-circulated paper, is that this should catch the eye of the authorities concerned who will, I hope, take necessary steps to remove such abuses.—Yours, &c.,

A NEIGHBOUR.

Girgaum, Dec. 3.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

THE result of the examination for the Degree of L. M. and S. was declared yesterday evening. Out of 49 candidates, who presented themselves for the examination, 22 were declared to have passed. Miss Freany K. R. Cama passed in first class and she wins the Balkrishna Sudanjee Prize; Scholarship for the Medical Women of India Fund, and Lady Reay Medal. She is the first Parsee Lady who has passed the examination of L. M. and S. Mr. Cooverjee Maneckjee Contractor, who also passes in the first class, wins the Bai Shirinbai Ruttonshah Parack Medal and Prize. Miss Alice Learmouth McKenzie passes in first class, and she obtains the Bai Hee abai Pestonjee Cama Gold Medal. The following is a list of the successful candidates, with their numbers:—

1. Anfivala, Vikaji Dorabji.
3. Bardi, Dosabhai Rastamji (first class).
4. Bhagvat, Anant Balkrit.
5. Bhagvat, Narayan Vinayak (first class).
6. Bhagvat, Vishnu Vaman.
7. Bharucha, Barjorji Bejanji.
10. Brahmanikar, Ramchandra Krishna (first class)
11. Cama, Freany K. R. (first class).
13. Contractor, Kuvarji Manekji (first class).
15. Dagama, Antonio J.
18. Disana, M. N. (first class).
21. Dordi, Rastamji Navroji (first class).
22. Dubash, Sorabji Edalji.
28. Marshall, Behramshah Manchershah.
30. McKenzie, Alice Learmouth (first class).
32. Mehr-Homjee, Jehangir Manchershah.
35. Motivala, Phirozshah Bhikaji.
36. Narielvala, Bapuji Pestonji.
37. Paranjapye, G.B.
40. Ragnekar, Purshottam Vishnu.
42. Sethna, Nasarvanji Rastamji.
44. Small, John Donald (first class).

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GALLOWAY, Commanding the Royal Artillery at Karachi, is transferred to Barrackpore.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN BARTLETT is transferred from Aden to Mhow.

THE Lahore paper learns that the trooping at Karachi has begun most successfully. The arrangements in connection with the military rest camp are quite complete, including a branch line of railway from Freere Street Station into the Camp, which has been constructed with exceptional and praiseworthy despatch by the Railway Engineers. When the first troop train steamed into the camp men were disembarked on a convenient platform within thirty yards of their tents. The trooping *via* Karachi promises to be a signal success.

MR. NAGOO SAYAJI has also come fo ra pwars a candidate for the vacancy in the Corporation caused by the resignation of Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar in the D ward, Girgaum.

DEATH OF MR. MAHADEO WASUDEO BARVE, C. I. E.

IT is with great regret we have to announce the death of Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, C.I.E., formerly the Dewan of the Kolhapore State, which occurred at Poona on Saturday last. He was laid up with fever for about a week, but four days ago brain fever set in, and he expired about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Barve was born about the year 1833 at the village of Nevera, in the Rutnagherry Taluka, in a family, the members of which had held various offices of trust under the Peishwas and under the British Government from the earliest times. In the days when communication with Bombay was difficult, his relations had the forethought to send young Barve, then a lad of nineteen years, to receive his education in the Elphinstone College, which he entered in 1852, and where he passed through the whole course of studies with marked success about the same period as the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Bhasker Damodhar, and others. On leaving the college, he accepted the appointment of Deputy Educational Inspector in the Rutnagherry Collectorate. He was subsequently transferred to Belgaum and placed in charge of the schools of the Southern Maratha Country, where his industry, energy, and business habits attracted the attention of Mr. Grey, Collector of Belgaum. Mr. Barve had ere this won the good opinion of the Hon. Mr. (afterwards Sir) B. H. Ellis, with whose support, supplemented by the strong recommendation of Mr. Grey, he was promoted to the office of Huzoor Deputy Collector of Belgaum. About that time, as the chairman of the Belgaum Municipality, he did yeoman service and introduced several important sanitary improvements, cleaning the city of its Augean heaps of filth, macadamizing the roads, and providing it with commodious public markets. Education always found in him a staunch friend, and the educational institutions of the city had his warmest support, especially the Girls' High School there. By his uniformly courteous behaviour to all, Mr. Barve won the esteem of all classes of the native community of Belgaum, which was very generally expressed when he was transferred in 1869 to Dharwar as District Deputy Collector. Here he had a wider scope for the exercise of his administrative talents, and he soon distinguished himself by the skilful manner in which he managed and controlled the affairs of some half-a-dozen Municipalities and local boards. The good work he did at Dharwar, especially relating to public improvements, is still remembered with feelings of gratitude.

In the year 1870, Mr. Barve was selected by Colonel Anderson, then Political Agent of Kolhapore, for the office of State Karbhari. It was a very important period in the history of the State, as the young Maharaja Rajaram was about to attain his majority and to be invested with sovereign powers under the protection of the British Gavernment. The choice of a State Karbhari was therefore a delicate task for the Political Agent, because in the peculiar circumstances of the time, there was urgent need of an experienced and cautious adviser, who could command the confidence both of the young prince and of the British Government. Mr. Barve's high character and sterling abilities, to which testimony was borne by the credentials of several distinguished officers, directed the choice to him, and proved a happy one in the end. During the minority of the young prince, Mr. Barve accompanied him on his travels through India, to Kashmir, and Ceylon. Some time afterwards, an incident occurred which threw upon Mr. Barve the entire burden and responsibility of administering the affairs of the State. The youthful Maharaja, who had been travelling in Europe, died suddenly at Florence, where his last remains were disposed of. Government found it advisable in the circumstances of the State, and in the interest of the people, to sanction the adoption of a young member of the Bhonslay family and to place him on the *gaddee*, and to administer the affairs of the State during his minority. A Regency was appointed in 1882, but Mr. Barve continued to discharge the duties of the office of Dewan or Chief Karbhari till his retirement. in the year 1884, on the full pension, to which he was entitled under the pension rules, receiving at the same time a special pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the Kolhapore State in consideration of the valuable services he had rendered as Dewan.

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon Mr. Barve in connection with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877. In a subsequent year, on the strong recommendaton of Sir Richard Temple, who had seen much to approve of in the work which Mr. Barve did at Kolhapore, especially in the famine time, he was appointed a member of the Famine Commission. Mr. Barve attracted marked notice by his services in that capacity; and as a reward for them, the honour of a C.I.E. was conferred upon him in 1880. During Lord Reay's administration, Mr. Barve was, in September, 1886, appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Lord Reay also appointed him a member of the Rutnagherry Khot Commission, in which capacity his experience enabled him to render valuable service. The good opinion entertained of him by Government made him a frequent referree in regard to Bills before the Legislative Council and measures of administrative importance, especially in connection with revenue administration.

In the year 1882, an episode in Mr. Barve's life attracted considerable public notice. Towards the close of the year preceding, he had been defamed by several of the Maratha newspapers by false imputations to the effect that he had conspired against the Maharaja of Kolhapore, and that the Maharaja's insanity was the consequence of such conspiracy. His defamers in the *Kesari* and *Mahratta* newspapers were, with the permission of Government, prosecuted at the Bombay Criminal Sessions in June, 1882, before the Hon Mr. Justice Latham, then an acting Judge of the High Court, and a special jury. The result of the trials completely cleared Mr. Barve's character of the unfounded imputations cast upon it; and his defamers were severely punished—three with four months' simple imprisonment, and two with simple imprisonment for two years each, with the addition of a fine of Rs. 1,000 each. In September, 1882, a memorial was forwarded to Government praying for a remission of the unexpired portion of the sentences passed upon Gopal Ganesh Ajarkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The prayer of the memorial was rejected, the Governor-in-Council expressing a hope that the sentence passed upon the two persons would serve as a warning that public and private character could not be calumniated with impunity where British law was in force; and that those who conducted public journals undertook a certain responsibility, of which, if they abused it they must be prepared to take the consequences. "In the present case," Government said, "great public inconvenience has been caused by the prolonged detention from his duty of an eminent public servant, who has been recklessly accused of vile crimes, absolutely without foundation, as it has now been shown; and it is only fitting that all who have been concerned in the affair should bear their due share of punishment." Mr. Barve's character in connection with those prosecutions, was tested in a crucible and came out pure gold from the fire. His only son died some time ago; and he leaves behind him his own widow and the widow of his son as his next of kin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th December, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·949
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	64·0
Relative humidity of Air	·622
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·6
General Directions of Wind*	N, NE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	203

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the President, Mr. George Cotton, occupied the chair. There were also present:—Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasji Pestonjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozesha Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setuna, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

MR. WACHA ON URGENCY.

Mr. Wacha rose at the opening of the meeting and referred to the letter from Government on the Police charges. He considered that the matter ought to be taken up first. Last week, he said, they were called upon at the end of a meeting to discuss a matter of trivial importance as a matter of urgency, but the matter he had referred to was one of great importance and should be taken first. He, therefore, asked that the papers which were circulated to the Corporation in view of the subject being considered as a matter of urgency under the provisions of the Act, should be taken. He asked how it was that matters of urgency were kept back.

The President pointed out that it was quite unusual for a member to dictate the arrangement of business which was left to the discretion of the chairman, and he requested Mr. Wacha not to interfere with the arrangement of the business as laid before them.

Mr. Wacha then contended that they were invited to be present that day for the purpose of considering the paper, and he strongly objected to proceeding with other business until they had disposed of that item.

The President replied that they were present at an ordinary meeting.

Mr. Wacha persisted in his contention that the police papers should be taken up first, and considered he had a grievance.

The President: I must ask you to sit down, Mr. Wacha, I cannot hear you further.

THE LATE DEFALCATIONS IN THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the report of the committee appointed under the Corporation's resolution, dated 10th November, 1890, with the report of the Commssioner's, dated 3rd September, 1891, be recorded, and that the Corporation approved the view set forth in the Commissioner's letter, and that he be requested to carry the same into effect if he had not already done so. In support of the resolution, Dr. Cowasjee said that there had been altogether three reports on that most unfortunate defalcation business by which the Municipality lost about thirty-one thousand rupees. As soon as the matter of defalcations was known, the Municipal Commissioner took all the necessary steps, and after having made thorough inquiries presented a report to the Corporation, in which he had made several valuable suggestions that he considered necessary for improving the Assessment Department, and had stated the fact of his punishing those whom he considered guilty of dereliction of duty. When that report came before the Corporation for consideration, they appointed a committee to investigate the questions referred to therein. The committee, which was composed of men of business habits, presented an able report. The committee, notwithstanding that they had worked very hard in the matter, were for some reason or other quite silent on a most important point, and it was, that they did not inform the Corporation for how long those frauds had been practised and who were responsible for the state of affairs. The report of the committee was eventually submitted to the Corporation, and on its being referred to the Municipal Commissioner, the latter submitted his third report, which they had met that day to consider. The Municipal Commissioner accepted many of the committee's suggestions, and he had in fact adopted two of them long before the committee drew up their report. The only difference between the recommendations of the committee and the Commissioner was whether the collection of rates and the inspection of properties should be separated, and whether the transfer system should or should not be abolished. The Commissioner strongly objected to the Corporation adopting the two recommendations of the committee, namely, (1) that the collection of rates and the inspection of properties should be separated, and (2) that the transfer system should be abolished. Taking into consideration the evidence of Mr. Pheroshaw, the Assistant Assessor, who had twenty-six years' experience in the matter, and to the remarks of the President of the Corporation in his capacity as a member of the committee that the separation of the collection of rates and the inspection of properties had been tried and failed, the Corporation would do well to accept the proposals made by the Commissioner. It would not do for the Corporation to direct the Commissioner to things that might, for ought they know, be contrary to law.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas seconded the resolution.

Dr. Viegas thought that the proposition ought to have been moved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Wacha contended that it was always the case, that when a committee zealously worked with a view to bring about a greater efficiency of administration, he found the executive more or less wedded to one system and adverse to change. That was the case in the present instance. He did not think that the Commissoner had given to the committee's report that amount of careful attention and practical sagacity they had a right to expect from the Commissioner. But, perhaps, that was not altogether his fault as his experience of a Commissioner's work practically did not extend over more than eighteen months. It appeared to be all right if the Commissioner or heads of departments made suggestions to amend their own operations but woe betide any one else who attempted to do so. The old stock arguments about expense, disorganisation, labour, and so forth were immediately brought out and reform resisted. He agreed entirely with the recommendations of the committee as to the division of labour in collection and inspection and pointed out that when that system was in operation some years ago, no defalcations took place. The defalcations that had since come about were all in consequence of the executive's precious manual. No doubt it was all very well in the abstract, but in practice it did not do, because of the stupid way in which the manual had to be worked. A fair trial ought to be given to the recommendations of the committee at least in one ward, and then the Corporation would be able to judge. After reviewing the system of collection and inspection which he condemned was inadequate, he moved the following amendment:—"That the Commissioner's letter No. 13070, dated 3rd September last, be recorded, and that Mr. Acworth be asked to carry out the recommendation made by the Defalcation Committee in their report of the 23rd April.

Dr. Setna seconded, and did so on account of an instance that came under his notice during the past week, when two gentlemen informed him that for two years they had not been called upon to pay wheel-tax.

Mr. Shroff: There are many such cases.

Mr. Mehta to Dr. Setna: Were you really surprised?

Dr. Setna: I was. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal looked upon it as unfortunate that there was a difference of opinion between the Commissioner and the committee. He supported Mr. Wacha in his recommendation that the suggestions of the committee should be carried out in one ward for a year, and then if the system was found impracticable to give it up.

Mr. P. Mehta remarked that when the committee was appointed he had great faith in them, and expected they would present a useful report. He had gone through the report, and was never more disappointed in his life. He assumed that the members had worked very zealously, but it seemed to him that they had set about the work in a manner which did not tend to elucidate what might have been of practical value. He had hoped that it would have said that the Assessment Department was much underworked and that a reduction might be made in it, and a saving effected He was certainly greatly surprised when Mr. Wacha told them that the men were doing very much more work than they ought to do. He supposed that the next budget time the Commissioner would be making a fresh demand to meet the extra cost of that Department. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner: Nothing more than I have already foreshadowed.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, pointed out that the Corporation might make enquiries and recommendations on certain matters, but they had no legal right to tell the Commissioner to carry out Executive work in a particular way. The entire responsibility for the due efficiency of that department rested with the Commissioner. All they could do was to say that it was desirable to carry on a system in a somewhat different way, beyond that it was not competent for them to go. He did not agree with Mr. Wacha that the heads of departments were loath to accept suggestions made by the Corporation, for to his mind the present Commissioner was always ready to listen to outside criticism. He agreed with Mr. Wacha as to some of the remarks he had made about the manual, but he would remind that gentleman that the same remarks equally applied to the suggestion of separating the collection and inspection. Theoretically it might be right, but it was a matter entirely outside theoretical considerations. The reasons the committee had given were far from convincing, and he was not prepared to say that the scheme recommended was a right one, or even that the one now in operation was the proper method. Under those circumstances the practical course which they should follow was for them to say "we have made certain enquiries and have certain evidence which is calculated to throw light on the position, and we leave it to the Commissioner to deal with those suggestions in such a manner as he way deem proper." Otherwise they might do infinitesimal mischief by forcing on the Commissioner recommendations of which he did not approve. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the suggestions of the Committee should be left to the Commissioner to deal with.

Dr. Divecha seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas considered that if they could not make suggestions to the Commissioner they had better give up the practise of appointing Committees and, further, if the Commissioner was going to carry on the Municipal Government of that City just as he thought proper, the sooner that Corporation was abolished the better. (Laughter.) It had been proved that the manual had been departed from with the connivance of the Commissioner and under those circumstances the Commissioner, was responsible for any loss that the Municipality might sustain.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia thought that new members did not understand what the functions of the Corporation were. (Laughter.) He would point out to Dr. Viegas that they were a deliberative and not an executive body. He supported Mr. Mehta's amendment.

Dr. Blaney complained of the procedure that had been adopted in the debate. He considered that his motion moved sometime ago should have been proceeded with, and an outside member, who had thrown very little light on the matter, should not have been asked to move the resolution.

The President explained that Dr. Blaney as chairman of the Committee had had his opportunity of moving his proposition and speaking to it when the matter first came before the Corporation and was adjourned until the return of the Commissioner.

Dr. Cowasjee, in reply, said Dr. Blaney was wrong when he said that he (the speaker) did not know anything about the subject. He had gone carefully through the report with the result that he had not found a word as to how the defalcations the committee was called upon to investigate had occurred. He would be glad to withdraw his motion in favour of Mr. Mehta's amendment.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority it being subsequently passed as the substantive motion.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

OPENING OF THE BAI HIRABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

THE ceremony of opening the Bai Hirabai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Charitable Dispensary, intended for the benefit of the mill-hands and other classes of poor people, residing at Tardeo, Mahaluxmee, and adjacent localities, was performed yesterday in the presence of a large assemblage of Parsees, among whom were Shums-ul-Ulama Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Sanjana, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Pestonjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Merwanjee Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Edulje Rustomjee Reporter, Furdoonjee Framjee Colah, Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Surti, Pestonjee Jehangir Lam, Rustomjee Pestonjee Umrigar, Cowasjee N. Dadabhoy Wadia, Nanabhoy Burjorjee Mool-feroz, Dorabjee Jamsetjee Pārakh, Ruttonsha J. Daver, Dr. Khurshedjee Cowasjee Malligaumwalla, &c. In the morning a grand *afarghan* ceremony was performed by Dustoor Peshotan, assisted by a number of priests, which occupied about an hour and a-half after which the assembly, headed by the Dustoor and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, adjourned to the dispensary, which is located on the ground-floor of a commodious building belonging to Mr. Byramjee, and situated nearly opposite "Tardeo Castle." Mr. Byramjee's residence. The dispensary is completely equipped with all the latest medical appliances and medicines, and ample accommodation has been provided for the comfort and convenience of the patients under the care of Dr. Khurshedjee Cowasjee Malligaumwalla, who has been appointed the physician, and who is to give all his time and attention to the dispensary.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in addressing the assembly, said:—Gentlemen.—I thank you very sincerely for your favour and kindness in giving me the pleasure of your company, on this occasion, to witness the opening, for the poor of this locality, of the Bai Hirabai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Charitable Dispensary, which is dedicated to the memory of my late lamented wife, and which bears her name. The need of a medical dispensary in this locality has long been greatly felt, and it is trusted that this humble contribution for the relief of the necessities of suffering humanity will prove of lasting benefit to the poor for whom it is intended, and with a view of giving permanency to its scope of utility I have set apart Government Paper of the value of fifteen thousand rupees and vested the same in the names of the following trustees, *viz.*, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, and Jamsetjee Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy. I purpose making arrangements to provide further funds in order to meet the salaries of the physician, the staff, and the regular replenishing of medicines, &c., as consumed from time to time. As a start, the dispensary will be equipped with medicines, medical and surgical instruments and appliances, costing about ten thousand rupees. I have secured the services of an experienced compounder, who possesses satisfactory references from the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Goquldas Tejpal, and the European General Hospital, &c. And last, but by no means least, the dispensary will be placed in charge of Dr. Khurshedjee Cowasjee Malligaumwalla; and from my personal knowledge of him, I have no hesitation in saying that he will make a most careful, painstaking, and conscientious physician, and the dispensary will secure this advantage over similar institutions on that it will have the whole of the physician's time devoted to the medical requirements of the patients attending it. I again thank you, heartily, gentlemen, for the honour of your presence at this inauguration ceremony, and considering that the benefits of this institution will prove a *boon* to our helpless and poor fellow-creatures, I feel I echo the sentiments of all present in wisheng success to the Bai Hirabai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Charitable Dispensary, which I have the pleasure to declare now opened.

Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee, in addressing the meeting, cited passages from the sacred Zend-Avesta in respect to the usefulness and value of a charitable dispensary which was intended for the relief of the poor, and for restoring them to the health which was their only means of gaining a livelihood. Mr. Byramjee, by establishing the dispensary, which had just been opened, had conferred a lasting boon upon the hundreds of people who would resort to it for relief in the hours of sickness, and he would thus secure their blessings; for his charity would enable them to turn again speedily to those avocations of daily life which provided them with food and clothing. As far as he could see, the Dustoor thought the locality which had been selected for the dispensary had long stood in want of such an institution, and Bai Hirabai's name, he had no doubt, would be worthily commemorated in a quarter of the city where she had passed the best years of her life. In the name of those present, the Dustoor thanked Mr. Byramjee for his well-meant charity, and trusted that they would all join him in wishing that the advantages which the dispensary was intended to confer might be fully realised. (Cheers.)

The assembly then separated to partake of refreshments at "Tardeo Castle."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

LADY DUFFERIN'S NEW BOOK.

LADY DUFFERIN'S new book "My Canadian Journal 1872-1878" has just been published at home and is thus reviewed in the *Athenaeum*.

The Marchioness explains in the preface that the success of her 'Indian Journal' has induced her to publish her Canadian one, both being composed to serve as weekly letters to her mother. She avoided all political subjects, dealing only with those of daily and social life which specially concerned her. She had plenty of occupation as wife of the Governor-General, and her task was discharged with as much conscientiousness and success as his. At the first sight of Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor-General at Ottawa, she was not favourably impressed, and her account of her feelings is a good specimen of her style. The following was written on the 27th of June, 1872:—

"We arrived at Ottawa, the first view of which is magnificent; but once landed there was no time to look at anything! There were nine addresses to be listened to, and after them we drove off to our new home!......We have been so very enthusiastic about everything hitherto that the first sight of Rideau Hall did lower our spirits just a little! The road to it is rough and ugly, the house appears to me to be at the land's end, and there is no view whatever from it, though it is near the river—and we have come through hundreds of miles of splendid scenery to get to it! Then I have never lived in a Government House before, and the inevitable bare tables and ornamentless rooms have a depressing effect: for the first time I realize that I have left my own home for many years—and this is its substitute!"

On the following day Lady Dufferin wrote:—

"Please forget the above growl. The morning has brought more cheerful reflections. We are not intended to live here at midsummer, and I daresay that in winter this place looks lovely! Our house is, they say, very warm and comfortable, and the Houses of Parliament—which, after all, I do see from my windows—are very beautiful. And I can cover up the tables and supply the homey look which at present is wanting—so why did I grumble?"

The foregoing extracts are characteristic, and they serve to make us understand why Lady Dufferin always gets on well wherever her lot is cast. She may perceive the dark side of the cloud, but her desire is to wait till the bright one presents itself and then to regard it as representing the whole. It is on record that her popularity in Canada was second only to that of her husband, if not on a par with his; it could not be greater, and the clue is found in a short passage describing the first reception which she gave there, the place being the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel in Montreal:—

"I find Canadian society very easy to get on with: the people talk, and they are very simple and natural and willing to be pleased; so that receiving seventy or eighty total strangers is made a pleasant instead of an arduous task—as it might be."

An incidental touch shows how her husband contributed to make himself so popular. He attended a fancy ball in the skating rink at Montreal the first winter which he spent there, put on a domino, and joined the skaters who went through dances on the ice:—

"The spectators lined the walls. We were torn away to have some supper, and after it I sat on the upper balcony to see the general effect. They danced another set of lancers, and 'Sir Roger de Coverley.' I am sure that if they had not turned the Governor-General out, by playing 'God Save the Queen,' I never should have been able to get him away, he enjoyed it so much."

Lord Dufferin was fond of fishing, and his wife learned how to handle a rod, and she became as expert as he in hooking and landing salmon. The fishing expeditions involved living in a way which must have been trying to any delicately nurtured woman, but which Lady Dufferin appears to have endured in the spirit of a feminine Mark Tapley. She might have been executed for bemoaning her lot in such a case as the following, where she contents herself with drawing an excellent word picture, and where she unconsciously reveals the pleasantest side of her nature:—

"Dinner—fireside—bed! Alas! bed is not the end. There was frost to-night, and the limited supply of blankets was terrible. I woke at one, very cold, got up, and dressed in all my clothes, and lay down again; but not to sleep. I shivered till four, and at this early hour on Sunday morning might have been found sitting at a great wood fire out of doors: a tent on my right, where sleeps my friend [Lady Harriet Fletcher]; behind me a wooden house, where sleep my husband, brother, and the Colonel to the left a section of a tent, jutting out of which may be seen the feet of sleeping men; one—who is awake—attends to my fire; a dog lies by, the river rolls along in the background. In this picture I may be represented reading a novel; the primeval forest extends itself on either side of me."

After having acquired the art of salmon fishing, Lady Dufferin frequently practised it. Some of her descriptions are models. One of our most popular novelists, who is a master of the rod as well as the pen and who skilfully depicts some of his personages at work with rod and line, has never penned a more graphic paragraph than this:—

"Lord Dufferin wanted me to fish in the afternoon, so about five o'clock we went again to the nameless pool. I stood up in the canoe, a man at each end keeping it steady with poles, and began to throw my fly. The fish did not come, so we changed the bait, and tried 'Jock Scot' and 'King Coffee.' This royal personage was large and gaudy, and had, alas! a very big hook. 'A rise!' 'He's on!' Then I stand firm, and my friend jumps several times up in the air; but I hold him well in hand, and suddenly he spits out my fly, and is gone! Again we go up and down the pool with 'King Coffee,' and when we try the 'Silver Doctor,' and at seven o'clock another fish is on! This one simply tugs; he keeps a steady pull on all the time, and I do the same by him, and take care to give him no rest, but wind him up every time he attempts to lie quiet; once he jumps, and they say he is a large one. This game goes on for some time, and then my friend thinks he will take me down the rapids. I am still standing in the canoe, but keeping firm by pressing my knees against the bar across it. We went down half a mile hand-in-hand like this, and I began to feel that it was a question which of us would be exhausted first. A salmon rod with a fish at the end of it is no joke! I began 'to wish he were dead,' and to say to myself that I never would go through such an anxiety again, for the fish is never safe till he is in the boat. At last we gaffed him, brought him safely to his death, weighed him, and found him twenty-six pounds—the largest caught here this year; so I am very proud of my success. The nameless pool is now the 'Countess Pool.'"

Lady Dufferin saw a good deal of the United States as well as nearly the whole of Canada, and her impressions of both are set forth in a genial fashion. She was ready to find something to praise wherever she went, and her good nature is always apparent. But she had a sharp eye for the ridiculous, and it was not from lack of power that she seldom indulged in satiric touches. Her capacity is shown in the sketch of a lady whom she met when dining with the late Mr. Stewart in New York one Sunday:—

"There was a lady there who was just like a conventional Yankee on the stage. She announced, first, that she had told to her husband she would never put on black for him, as she meant to marry again as quick as ever she could. Then she informed me in a light and cheerful manner that she had had convulsion every Sunday since January, and that this was the first occasion upon which she had not been ill! She next proceeded to tell her domestic troubles, and how she had had to get a policeman to turn her cook out of her house. When she had got so far, a more fashionable person came up, and would talk 'Opera' to me, so I heard no more."

We shall make but one more extract. The following is doubly interesting, as it furnishes an account of the late Laurence Oliphant and his wife when they were the guests of Lord and Lady Dufferin at Ottawa, the late Charles Kingsley and his daughter being then inmates of Government House:—

"Tuesday, 7th April, 1874.—D. walked into Ottawa and in the street met Mr. Laurence Oliphant, whom he asked to come to us at once, and to bring his wife. He is very pleasant, and she is a sweet pretty little woman, very chatty. They both belong to a curious sect, headed by a Mr. Harris. They have no objections to talking about it to us, but she tells me that in the community they never speak of religion, that they have no church, no services, and that every member believes, or rather disbelieves, what he likes. They look upon Mr. Harris as a 'moral doctor,' and all their efforts in a 'good' direction are employed in conquering their own faults by their own efforts—and Mr. Harris's prescriptions; they also believe that their prophet actually suffers physical pain when his followers offend, and that they know when they do wrong themselves by a peculiar sensation in the throat. They consider themselves bound to spend all they have; not merely to give to charitable institutions, but to distribute it personally. They live in a district where they have farms, and the members all help each other as they can......I like both her and him very much; and certainly their faith in what they do believe, and their conscientious performance of the same, are wonderful."